THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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APRIL, 1936

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13 APRIL, 1936 NUMBER 4

One Week In Palestine

By REV. ALBIN GNIDOVEC

THERE is not likely a country in the whole world which would have so many attractive interests for many and different nations as Palestine, the native country of our Saviour. This is a fact not only for our days but from time immemorial, Palestine has exercised a powerful fascination over the rest of the world. In the pre-Christian period, its culture centers were visited by Jewish pilgrims, and when the worship of God was restricted to Jerusalem, Mount Moriah with its temple became the traditional sanctuary.

Christianity had its origin in this country—numerous shrines and churches are visited by all Christian denominations, Catholics, Orthodox and Protestants, besides Copts, Armenians, etc.

Mohammed, the founder of Moslem religion, paid a visit to Jerusalem in the 7th century, and after the country came under the rule of the Crescent, shrines were erected which attracted Moslem pilgrims from all the corners of their land. No wonder that it has become firmly ensconced in the devotional interest of millions as the "Cradle of the Religions".

Standing always at the cross-roads of Africa and Asia, it has been Palestine's constant fate to serve as a battleground of foreign hosts, as a cockpit of incessant warfare, and as a center of turbulent passions. A succession of majestic figures have moved across the canvas of the Holy Land, portrayed in the powerful narratives of the Old and New Testaments. It still is the land of the Bible.

Four thousand years of history in glamorous continuity link up the Palestine of today with the Canaan of old. Little seems to have changed outwardly in customs and attire, in the course of those forty centuries. From Dan to Beersheba, the whole country offers a fascinating panorama of scenes and types identical with the life in the time of the Scriptures.

In the Bedouin, one sees the wild and free shepherds of the days when Canaan was a pastoral land; in the peaceful Arab peasants one has the prototypes of the tillers of the soil of yore, the picturesque epoch of the Crusaders is recalled in the typical white headdress of the Christian Arabs of Bethlehem and Nazareth, and, in the new agricultural and industrial activity of the Jews, one may find a reminiscence of the era when Israel was a nation.

In the 13th century B. C. the Children of Israel revolted under Moses against their Egyptian bondmasters and began their exodus to the promised land. The Hebrew monarchy arose in about 1,000 under Saul and flourished under David and Solomon (who built the magnificent temple) until after the revolt against Jeroboam, about 930 B. C., the separate kingdoms of Judah and Israel were formed. Conquests and misfortunes, captivity and exile, overcame the Israelites. They were ruled for nearly 300 years by the Greeks, and, in 63 B. C., the Romans occupied the land.

The teeming lifetime of Christ coincided with the last days of Israel's habitation. In 70 A. D. Jerusalem was captured and the temple destroyed by Titus, and early in the 2nd century A. D. the Maccabean revolt failed, Palestine becoming a Roman province.

In the early part of the 4th century, the Empress Helena and her son, Constantine the Great, built the shrines that partially exist to this day, notably the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem and the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. The Church of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, on the shores of the sea of Galilee, near Capernaum, in memory of feeding a multitude, was discovered only two years ago.

Rome, Byzantium, Persia and then the Arabs fought for and won the land in turn. The first Crusade reached Jerusalem and established the Latin kingdom in July, 1099. Saladin defeated the Crusaders in 1187, and the Saracens enjoyed a brief mastery until Emperor Frederick II, in the sixth Crusade, captured Jerusalem in 1229 and held it for ten years. The Mamelukes reconquered Palestine in 1291 when the ninth Crusade was defeated, and finally the Turks established their empire in 1517 and ruled the land for 400 years. Shrines were built, the old cities and towns were fortified

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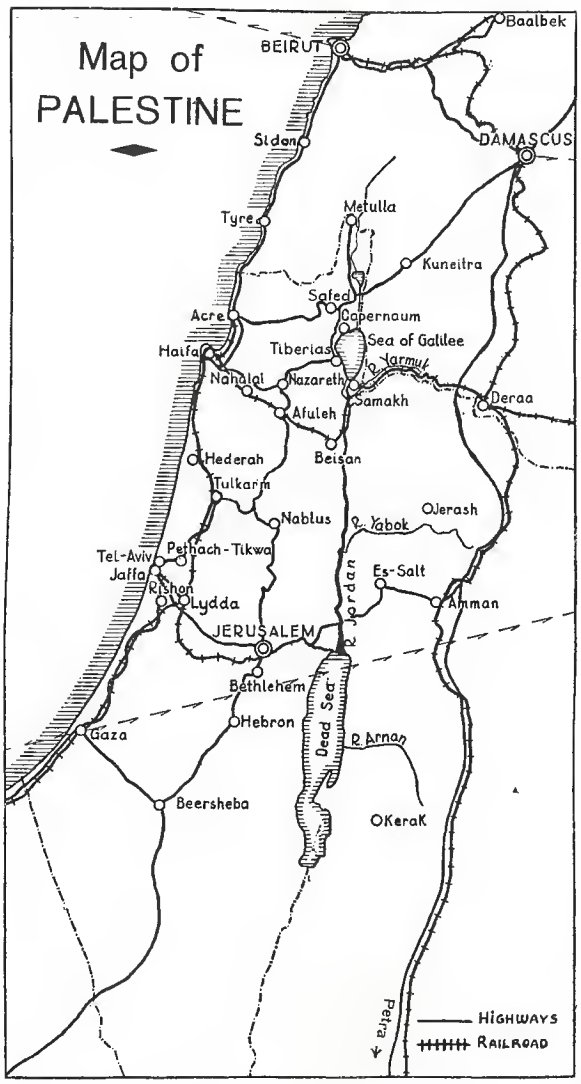
and inhabited, villages sprung up and a new civilization was created.

In 1917-1918 the British forces occupied the country and Great Britain was given a mandate by the League of Nations to govern Palestine.



The surface of the country consists of a limestone plateau in which, however, there occurred a deep subsidence dividing Palestine into the coastal plain, the plateau west of the Jordan and the valley of the Jordan River.

Palestine offers, although a small area of about 9,000 square miles, the varieties of soil and climate of a continent. It is a country of mountain and plain, of desert and valley, of desolate hills and stretches of fruitful soil. There are only two seasons in the country, one dry, the other rainy. The climate is mild. In winter the temperature is about 60°F. In summer it is very hot, often ranging from 110 to 120 degrees. The farming is done in the rainy season, and they have harvest in spring.

Palestine is a country of all the "nations under the sun", but you find there no differentiation according to languages. There is only a question—Are you a Christian, Jew or Mohammedan?—they have no other distinguishing mark.

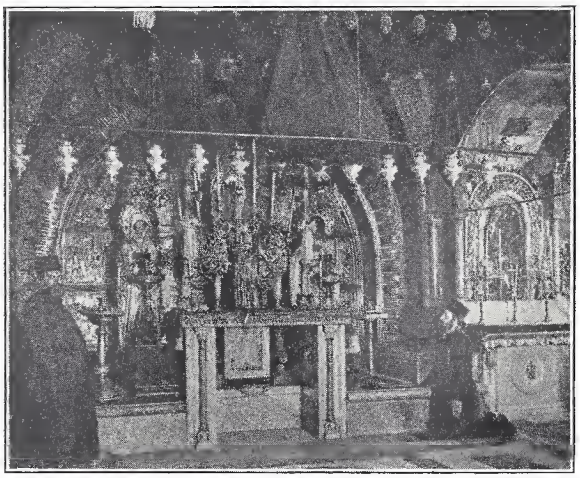
It was a warm day in the last part of February when I boarded a train for Jerusalem in Cairo, Egypt. Egypt is usually included in the itinerary for the Holy Land. After three hours' ride it was necessary to undergo on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal border patrol proceedings. A ferryboat takes care of the transportation across the Suez Canal at El Kantara. A Palestine train was waiting there for Jaffa and Jerusalem. The Palestine border officials were very particular and they demanded even two specially made photographs, none of the passengers being so equipped. Finally we all passed without them. At 11 o'clock in the night, the train left for Jerusalem—first through a desert land of sand—good for us that it was night and we slept while the train was making way through sand. Early morning found us in Lydda, junction of two railway lines, one to Jaffa, the other to Jerusalem. The town itself is hidden in a perfect forest of olive and orange trees. On both sides of the railroad for quite a number of miles just orange and olive groves—and such oranges—four to five inches in diameter. At the station you could buy them for a penny apiece and barefooted boys were glad if they made a sale. They are fresh from the trees and very tasty, delicious.

From Lydda our train started to climb into the mountains of Judea. Arab boys and girls ran beside it holding bunches of flowers which they offered to passengers, simply throwing them into the cars begging for money. Around 9 o'clock in the morning the train came nearly to rest. It is Jerusalem, our goal—the Holy City—which could be divided into the old walled-in city and the modern Jerusalem. I was anxious to get the necessary information on how to see the most of Jerusalem and vicinity in four days. Different religious denominations have, throughout the Holy Land and in Jerusalem especially, hotel-like ac-

View of Jerusalem from Mt. of Olives.

commodations for visitors. I went to Casa Nova, very close to the Holy Sepulchre Basilica, and conducted by Franciscan Fathers. Here I met a Dalmatian from Bocca Kotorska as hotel clerk. With his help, I very easily found my Countryman, Father Adolph, O. F. M., whom I knew previously, and who is now in charge of the Biblical Institute in Jerusalem. He, knowing the conditions in Jerusalem well, outlined for me a program to visit many interesting places, shrines, churches, etc. He also made arrangements for me that I could say Masses on Mount Calvary, on the Holy Sepulchre, in the Basilica of Agony, in the garden of Gethsemane and in the Basilica of Nativity (the altar is above the manger in which the Blessed Virgin laid Jesus). I certainly am under obligations to Father Adolph for his kindness and help during my stay in Jerusalem.

The Holy Sepulchre Church is a shrine which every Christian coming to Jerusalem wishes to see most anxiously. It contains what is dearest to every pilgrim—the place of the crucifixion of our Lord and His Sepulchre from which He arose gloriously the third day. So did I want to see this Church first. How my heart was beating with desire to see it! The outward appearance of the Basilica shows that the building had seen many centuries. And really the facade, composed of two doors (one of which is walled up) and two windows in the first story, is the work of the Crusaders. I was considerably disappointed upon entering the Basilica to notice to the left the divan of the Moslem porters who guard the entrance. To the right, two flights of stairs lead to Mt. Calvary. Here is the most sacred spot, Golgotha, the hill which saw the Death of Our Lord, Jesus Christ. This sanctuary is divided into two chapels—the one to the right belongs to the Latins (Catholics) and marks the site where Jesus was disrobed and nailed to the cross—the chapel to the left belongs to the Greeks and is the place where the cross was raised. Between the two chapels stands the Latin Altar of the Stabat Mater,



Jerusalem. The Calvary, Golgotha.

and over the altar is the statue of Our Lady of Sorrows. To the left of this altar, by raising a metal slab, a person may see the rent in the rock opened by the earthquake at our Lord's death.

Let's go back to the entrance again and from there turn to the left. Through a dark passage I came to the rotunda. In the center of it stands a little edifice, The Holy Sepulchre. It was built by Greeks but is common property of the Latins, Greeks and Armenians. A low doorway leads into a little vestibule, the Chapel of the Angel, who an-

Jerusalem. The Holy Sepulchre.

nounced the resurrection of Christ to the pious women. From here you can enter the Holy Sepulchre only through a very low door, so that a person has to bend very low in order to gain admission. It is small—three persons fill it quite well. The Sepulchre itself is covered by white marble. The living rock underneath, all around the Sepulchral chamber has been preserved to the height of four feet.

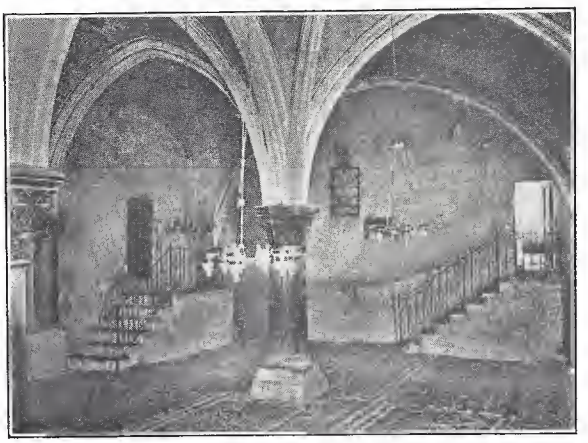
There is not a place in the world which has seen so many and different people as the place of the tomb of our Lord. Tears of heavenly joy flow abundantly, prayers with greatest faith and most profound devotion rise from human hearts towards heaven every moment of the day. I felt that the acme of my desires was reached when I was kneel-

ing before the Sepulchre and more so when I was so fortunate as to say the Mass on the altar upon which our sacrificed Lord's body was placed. I cannot thank God sufficiently for this grace.

Within the walls of the Holy Sepulchre Basiliea are many chapels—of St. Mary Magdalene, where, according to tradition, Christ appeared to Mary Magdalene after His resurrection; of Apparition, where a piece of the column of the Flagellation is to be seen; of St. Helena, belonging to the Armenians; of the Finding of the Holy Cross, belonging to Latins, where the Holy Cross was found by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. In the center of the Basilica stands the choir of the Greeks with no biblical tradition.

The outward appearance of the Basilica is very poor and discouraging, an earthquake over sixty years ago damaged the church considerably. Steel supports help to prevent the collapse of the front wall. The pitiful condition that three religious denominations have their rights in this Basilica handicaps the necessary restoration. The Orthodox, since Russia does not mean anything to the religion, and the Armenians have no means to do the work. The Catholics, called in Jerusalem Latins, would be financially able to do the work, but the other two denominations and the civil authority wouldn't agree.

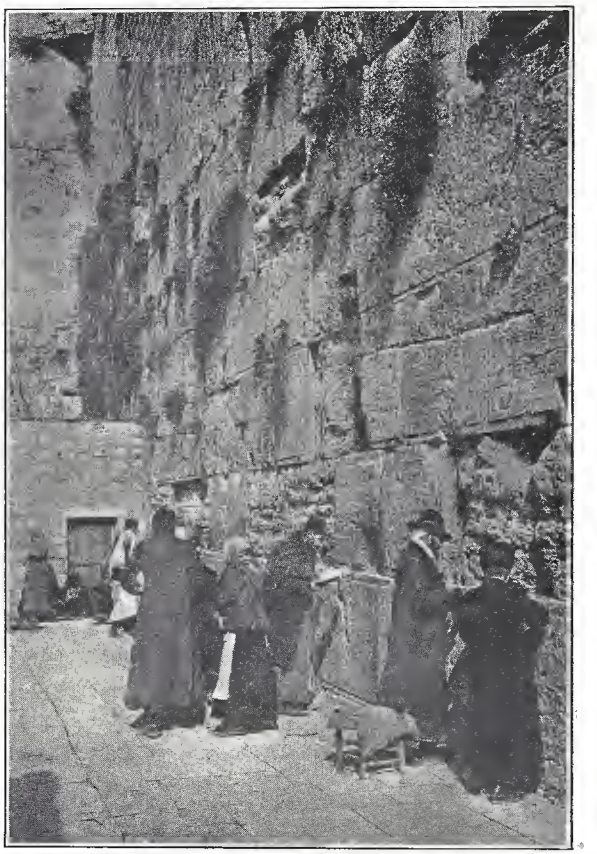
The first evening in Jerusalem I was studying a map of Jerusalem with some explanations of more outstanding places, shrines and grottos. Next morning, I started for Mount Zion to the Mosque of David, which contains the Holy Cenacle. Besides other memories, two great events took place in the Cenacle—the Last Supper and the descent of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost. I came, after passing the Armenian Church of St. James (with seminary and hospice for pilgrims) to the Cenacle. There I had to pay a Mohammedan a certain fee for opening the door of an eminent Christian shrine —it is a Turkish mosque and Christians are not permitted to show there any kind of outward devotion.



Jerusalem. Le Cenacle.

Just a few hundred feet away is the Church of the Dormition of our Lady which is entrusted to the Benedictine Fathers of Beuron, Germany. Here, according to tradition, the Blessed Virgin passed the latter part of her life and died a most peaceful death. A very kind Benedictine Father told me the whole story how they came into possession of the place; in brief, the German Emperor William II visited Palestine in 1898, bought the ground and presented it to the German Catholics.

From here I started east towards the temple area. I encountered great difficulty in getting out of the congested Jewish quarter with its various kinds of



Jerusalem. Jews' Wailing Wall.

street markets. In many places the streets are covered and very little light comes to them. When surrounded by these natives and unable to find any way out, I began to worry. After trying different side streets, I finally came out of the mess, and, on my left, I noticed the Wailing Wall which is a part of the old temple wall. Here I saw Jews lamenting over the destruction of the temple and praying for the return of their kingdom. Riots between Arabs and Jews here are frequent—they are very touchy about the place. Recently it was decided that the right of property belongs to the Arabs, the right of use for prayer to the Jews.

We read in the Bible that Abraham was sent by God from Hebron to Mount Moriah to sacrifice his

son. This is the place where the magnificent temple was built by Solomon and which was destroyed by Titus in the year 70 B. C. It was a beautiful day when I was marching on this temple area where the Mohammedans have built two big mosques—the mosque of Omar on the northern part and Mosque El-Aksa on the southern. In the center of the Mosque of Omar is the rock where in Jewish times the altar of Sacrifice stood. I visited both Mosques wearing slippers over my shoes—it not permitted to enter a Mosque directly with shoes—you must either take them off or put on these slippers. It was in the beginning quite awkward to walk with the slippers, but after visiting so many different mosques, one got used to it. The temple area is an

Jerusalem. Panoramic view of the temple.

immense space—one million soldiers could stand on it. Beneath the southeast corner of the area are the so-called Stables of Solomon, this is a large underground place dating back to Herod's and even to Solomon's time. In the eastern wall is the Golden Gate which was walled up by Moslems because of superstitious fear. According to tradition, Jesus made His solemn entry through this gate on Palm Sunday.

The Garden of Gethsemane is just opposite the Golden Gate across the valley of Kidron. Here I met a Slovenian Franciscan brother who was of great assistance to me. After saying the Mass in the beautiful new Basilica on the main Altar, a few feet away from the rock where our Lord had prayed the evening before His death, I took a walk through the small garden with its eight very old olive trees, which, according to tradition, were there in our Lord's time. Accompanied by Brother Hyacinth, I went up the Mount of Olives. On the way, we stopped a few places—one of them very interesting—the Paternoster. Here our Lord taught His disciples the prayer commonly known as the Lord's Prayer. The French Carmelite nuns have here a convent and a church. The walls and corridors of the cloister are adorned with 35 great frames, each containing the Pater in a different language painted in enamel.

Jerusalem. View of Mount of Olives with The Garden of Gethsemane in the center.

It took us about half an hour walking slowly to reach the top of the Mount of Olives. Here again the place of the Ascension is in the hands of Mussulmen and they have a small mosque built over the traditional rock of the Ascension. A small fee is required for admission. The view from the top of this Mount of Olives is magnificent—west towards Jerusalem with the temple in the foreground—and east down towards Jordan River valley, Jericho and the Dead Sea with the Moabite mountains behind.

The time was passing very quickly so that I had to hurry from one place to another. There were two great devotions I certainly would not want to miss, viz., the daily procession with lighted candles which takes place in the Holy Sepulchre Church at 4 P. M., and The Way of the Cross on the Via Dolorosa, the actual way made by our Lord from Pilate's palace to Mount Calvary, which is held every Friday afternoon with large crowds participating. I wished I could make this again!

Besides the mentioned hospices there are a number of others yet in Jerusalem—the Hospice of Notre Dame of France, the German Catholic Hospice and the Austrian Hospice, the Russian Hospice and the Anglican Hostel of St. George's Cathedral. It is worthwhile to mention the American Colony's house and a big new building—American Y. M. C. A. One of the latest is the Scots Hospice, with the Church of St. Andrew.

(The second and concluding installment will appear in the May issue.)

WITH THE MAJORITY

An artist was showing a friend his studio.

"See this picture?" he said.

"Yes."

"Well, it's about my best. A thousand wouldn't buy it."

"I'm one of the thousand," said his friend.

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

Safety Award Rules Amended

WITH but two lost-time accidents occurring in our eight mines during the months of January and February, 1936, it has been decided to amend the safety award rules by bulletining all employes to the effect that the measure of the cash prizes awarded monthly, as set out on Page 16 of the January, 1936, issue of The Employes' Magazine, will be doubled during such months that are passed without a lost-time injury, that is to say, the three prizes awarded to underground and surface workmen at each mine, viz., $15, $10, and $5, will be increased to $30, $20, and $10, and the prize of $10 awarded to underground foremen will be increased to $20. If any mine suffers a lost-time accident, the awards to those passing through the month without such lost-time accident will remain as heretofore, the rules otherwise to remain unchanged.

Railway Fuel Consumption

Importance of Coal in Railway Transportation

THE State Geological Survey of Illinois, Dr. M. M. Leighton, Chief, recently published, in Bulletin 63, an exhaustive study of the competitive position of Illinois coal in the Illinois coal market area. We have abstracted from this painstaking and most valuable work, the following statements which will be of interest to our readers.

With respect to the increased consumption of coal per passenger car mile, the elimination of the old light-weight passenger car, and the increased use of heavy steel Pullman sleepers, with an added number of heavy parlor, observation and club cars, plus a marked increase in speed, is responsible for what is only an apparent loss in fuel efficiency. As a matter of fact, passenger train fuel performance, if measured on a gross ton mile basis, has made the same improvement shown for freight service.

"The extent of railway mileage in the United States and the higher ratio of car miles to number of cars loaded as compared with other industrial nations results in an unusually large consumption of coal by American railroads. In 1929, for example, coal consumption by Class I railroads of the United States was 112,951,000 tons, plus fuel oil equivalent to 14,550,000 tons of coal, while railroads of the United Kingdom consumed 14,900,000 tons of coal, and the German railroads 16,600,000 tons.

"The trend of railway coal consumption since 1917 has been downward. Several factors such as the use of fuel oil, increased efficiency of fuel utilization, variations in industrial activity and gradual changes in mode of transportation have affected this downward trend.

"The progressive decline of fuel consumption by railroads is a direct result of increasing efficiency of railway operation. Statistics of fuel consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles, including locomotive and tender, are available back to 1920. In that year the average consumption was 173 pounds. Each succeeding year, except 1922, has shown improvement, the average for 1929 being 125 pounds. A similar record is to be observed in the passenger service. Fuel required to move a passenger car one mile in 1929 was 16.7 pounds whereas in 1923, the first year for which the figures are available, it was 20.7 pounds. Further economies were effected in the ensuing years, but the sharp decline in total fuel consumption from 1929 to 1932 was primarily the result of decreased railway traffic.

"Decrease in fuel consumption was felt more severely by coal than by fuel oil. In fact the latter increased substantially to 1924 after which it remained relatively stationary and showed a decline only after 1930. Even then the decline was relatively less than coal.

"Consumption of railway fuel also shows a close relationship to activity in the coal industry itself. Since 1926 the percentage has been fairly constant so that a large part of the decreasing consumption of railway fuel is directly attributable to a curtailed demand for coal.

"Future trends in coal consumption by railroads must take into account:

(Please turn to page 138)

Production of Coal in Wyoming, Years 1934 and 1935, Compared

THE State Mine Inspector of Wyoming, Mr. Hugh McLeod, has just released advance figures covering the production of coal in Wyoming for the year 1935, which are reproduced herewith, compared with the year 1934.

	1934	*1935*
Number of counties producing coal	16	17
Number of mines in operation reported	106	92
Number of men employed inside	2,989	3,301
Number of men employed outside	789	788
Total number of men employed	3,778	4,090
Tons of coal undercut by machine	3,896,867.95	4,710,262.41
Tons of pick mining and blasting from the solid	479,923.01	455,026.28
Total tons produced	4,376,790.96	5,165,288.69
Increase in output (18.01%)		788,497.73
Number of mining machines	240	223
Number of coal loading devices	273	244
Average days in operation, all mines	152.7	183.73
Average days in operation, railroad mines	167.3	208.96
Number of fatal accidents	15	20
Number of non-fatal accidents	216	239
Tons of coal produced per fatal accident	291,786.06	258,264.43
Tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident	20,262.92	21,612.08
Number of employes per fatal accident	251.86	204.50
Number of employes per non-fatal accident	17.49	17.11
Ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 employes	3.97	4.88
Ratio of non-fatal accidents per 1,000 employes	57.39	58.43
Pounds of black powder used	369,960.00	590,368.00
Pounds of permissible and dynamite used	640,550.75	809,837.00
Tons of coal produced per pound of powder	4.33	3.68
Tons of coal produced by mechanical means	3,755,192.86	4,692,996.41
Percentage of coal mechanically loaded	85.80	90.86

WYOMING COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES—Years 1934 and 1935

County	*1934*	*1935*	*Per Cent Increase*	*Per Cent Decrease*
Sweetwater	2,725,664.59	3,259,593.07	19.6	
Lincoln	392,583.10	475,170.56	21.0	
Uinta	13,331.06	15,973.88	19.8	
Teton	226.00	—		100.0
Carbon	415,579.42	470,735.87	13.3	
Hot Springs	189,806.47	215,201.77	13.4	
Albany	1,678.00	704.00		58.0
Sheridan	466,103.73	543,031.52	16.5	
Big Horn	861.14	855.50		0.6
Campbell	113,700.00	121,629.41	7.0	
Fremont	30,495.75	37,897.81	24.3	
Park	2,302.70	1,229.25		46.6
Johnson	10,468.25	6,098.30		41.7
Crook	1,556.00	1,574.00	1.2	
Converse	11,290.75	11,887.25	5.3	
Natrona	1,144.00	3,246.50	183.8	
Weston	—	460.00		
TOTAL	4,376,790.96	5,165,288.69	18.0	

The statement shows a reduction in the number of mines from 106 to 92, while the number of men employed increased from 3,778 to 4,090. The production during the year increased 788,497.73 tons, or 18.01 per cent, the average number of days worked, all mines, increasing from 152.7 to 183.73, or 20.3 per cent. The accident record again dropped back, the fatalities increasing from 15 to 20, or 33.3 per cent, the number of non-fatal accidents increasing from 216 to 239, or 10.6 per cent. The percentage of coal loaded mechanically increased from 85.8 per cent to 90.86.

The second table, setting out production by counties, shows an increase of 19.6 per cent in Sweetwater County, which produced 63.1 per cent of the state's tonnage, while substantial gains were made by Lincoln, Uinta, Carbon, Hot Springs, Sheridan, Fremont, and Natrona Counties, with lesser gains in Campbell, Crook and Converse Counties, losses occurring in Albany, Park, Johnson and Big Horn Counties, with Teton County, which produced 226 tons in 1934, showing no coal mined in 1935.

Railway Fuel Consumption

(Continued from page 136)

(1) Factors affecting the future of railroad traffic.
(2) Future trend of fuel oil use.
(3) Future of railroad electrification.
(4) Trends in fuel efficiency.

"Increase of railroad freight traffic has been proportionately less than the increase in commercial and industrial activity of the nation.

"The explanation lies partly in the greater use of highways, gas, crude oil and gasoline pipe lines and inland waterways for the transportation of freight. Also, relocation of industries to get nearer to sources of raw materials or centers of consumption, or both, in order to save transportation expense, tends to diminish railway traffic. Increasing use of private automobiles and motor buses have made serious inroads on passenger traffic.

"Ninety-five per cent of fuel oil consumed by railroads in the United States is delivered to railroads operating in two areas, the group of southern states, extending from Louisiana to California, and the group of northwestern states from Montana and Wyoming to the Pacific Coast. Since commercial deposits of coal are not readily accessible to railroads in the West, South Central, and Pacific states, except by a long freight haul, while ample supplies of fuel oil are available in the vicinity of the railroads, lines operating in these areas will continue to use fuel oil.

"With the exception of the electrification program of the large railroad terminals, and some of the short heavy traffic lines, no extensive new construction of this type is anticipated. Present consumption of electrical energy, together with the increase resulting from electrification projects now under construction, will effect only minor reductions in the annual coal bill.

"Comparison of average performance with the best individual locomotive records indicates that progress in fuel economy made by railroads during the past decade has by no means reached its ultimate goal. Fuel efficiency is not merely a matter of increasing the thermal efficiency of the locomotive; it involves the management of operation of the railroad itself. Greater economy is obtained by supervision of engine maintenance, building train loads up to engine capacity, reducing idle engine time, treating boiler water to prevent scale, increasing tender capacity to reduce the number of coaling and water stops, and increasing the length of engine run. While this program of operating economy is running its course and the new level of efficiency is established, a stationary or even declining railroad coal market may be expected."

The Old Town

WHEN one is born in Britain, raised in a Territory that was later split into two states, the state and town where he married, from necessity becomes his starting point, and so we went back over a recent week-end to look the old place over and to hear the names of those who had passed on since our last visit.

Among those who made much innocent fun in years gone was Mr. John F. Dunckel, who became the historian of the "Mollyjogger Hunting and Fishing Club". Both Mr. Dunckel and the Club have passed away. Many stories were told by Mr. Dunckel around the Mollyjoggers' camp-fire, two of which, one Swedish, the other Irish, we reproduce herewith.

"THAT WAS BAD; THAT WAS GOOD"

A man met a Swede one day whom he had not seen for a long time, and the following conversation ensued:

"Why, hello, Ole; I haven't seen you for a long time! How are things with you?"

"Val, ae bain gat married since ae seen you de last tam."

"Well, that's good; I'm glad to hear it."

"Val, not so good, eeder; you see de woman vot ae marry she baen awful faller to scold; she scold all tam."

"Well, that's bad."

"Vall, not so bad, eeder; you see de wooman, she got tree tousan' doler can ae marry her."

"Well, that's good."

"Not so good, eeder, because ae buy lot cattle wid de tree thousan' doler, un de cattle all die."

"My, that was bad."

"Val, not so bad, eeder; yo' see, ae skin de dead cattle, un ae sell dem hide fer twenay-four hunder doler, un ae tak de money un buy sheep."

"Well, that was good."

"Not so good, eeder; you see, de sheep all freeze dead in von night."

"Well, that was bad."

"Val, not so bad, eeder; you see, ae tak dem sheep pelt un sell dem for eighteen hunder doler, un ae buy nice house un lot in Minneapolis."

"Well, that was good."

"Val, not so good, eeder, because de house hae burn down las' week."

"Oh, my; that was bad."

"Val, not so bad, eeder, you see, de vooman vot ae marry, she baen in de house van eet burn down."

* * *

"McCARTY'S SALOON"

"Casey, have you been in McCarty's new saloon yet?"

"Sure, oi have," says Casey, "fer that's phwere oim worrking."

"Oh, yez are worrkin' there, are yez; an' does McCarty ever set up th' drinks till ye?"

"He never has yit, but he kim moighty near it th' other marnin'."

"An' how wus thot?" says Murphy.

"It wus loike this: I wus out on the' sidewalk shovellin' aff the shnow, fwin McCarty kim down. 'Good marnin', Casey,' sez he. 'Good marnin', Mr. McCarty,' sez oi. 'It's a moighty bad lookin' marnin',' sez he. 'It is,' sez oi. Wid thot he opened the saloon dure an' fwalked in. Buy an' buy he kim to th' dure an' sez, 'Casey,' sez he, 'you'd better kum in an' fwarrm yerself afwile.' I goes in an backs up to th' shtove, an' McCarty fwalked behoind th' bar an' took aff his fwesht an' coat, and thin put an his apron. Afther he got it tied he leaned his elbows an th' bar an' sez to me, sez he, 'Casey, fwat are we goin to have this marnin'—rain or snow?' An' thot was as close as oi kim to gettin' th' drinks.' "

On a beautiful Sunday afternoon, we drove out to the National Cemetery where those who died in 1861 at the battle of Wilson Creek rest. In our day, the National and the Confederate Cemeteries were separated by a strong stone wall. The nation then maintained the Northern soldiers' resting place, and the women of the Confederacy kept up the Southern soldiers' graves. Now both sides (many of whose gravestones bear only a number), are cared for by a united nation. Each cemetery has a major monument, the one in the Northern section erected to General Nathaniel Lyon, who died at Wilson Creek, that in the Southern section erected to the memory of the private soldiers of the South, with a medallion on its northern face in memory of General Sterling Price, the victor.

The Northern monument bears a word which was very commonly used up to the period of the Spanish-American War, "Rebel". Today, it seems harsh and bitter, and we confess that the inscription carved on the private soldiers' monument, in the Southern section, "They fought for the right of self government", savors more of patriotism, more so in a day when self government is being supplanted by dictatorship. The bronze replica of the "Stars and Bars" on the sides of the column is yet a flaming beacon to a few very old people living in The Old Town.

Scottish Humor

One of our Old Timers of Scottish nativity has favored us with a few jokes clipped from a late old country paper, requesting their publication for the amusement of some of his "buddies".

An Inspector was examining the class on Religious Knowledge. He took for his subject Joseph and his brethren. "How did Joseph know that the men who came down to Egypt to buy corn were brethren?" A little chap solved the poser thus: "Please, sir, he saw the name on the cairt!"

It is told that lang syne a Borderer was brought before a local Bailie, with whom he had been drinking the night before, for assault. "Well, Robert," said the Magistrate, "are you guilty?" "Weel, Bailie, the fact is I was the waur o' drink." "That makes it a' the waur," said the Magistrate severely. "I fine ye five shillings or three days." Then seeing the prisoner was about to speak, and fearing inconvenient revelations, he added in a low voice, "I'll pay the half mysel'!"

A political candidate, who was unmarried, was once asked by a heckler if he was in favor of putting a tax upon bachelors. "I have already told you," replied the candidate, "that I am not in favor of taxing *raw material.*"

One cold Sunday morning the minister, on entering the vestry, remarked testily to the beadle, "A *damp* cold morning, John!" Not to be outdone, in strength of language, the beadle said, "Deevilish, sir, *deevilish*!"

A farmer, who also did business as a horse-dealer, was asked by his minister to become an elder. He declined, with the explanation: "Ye see, I sometimes buy and sell a bit beastie or twa. I think I'll no meddle wi't."

A country chiel, after courting for many years, was about to be married. So he said to his sweetheart: "Noo, Jeanie, I've been coortin' ye for seven year an' I never aince had the courage to ask ye for a kiss. Havena I been very ceevil?" "Ou, ay," said Jeanie, "*senselessly ceevil*!"

Unwarranted Conclusions

Ignorance of synonyms can easily lead to unwarranted conclusions.

The mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had bad news from the war front.

"Sure I have. Pat has been killed," she replied.

"I'm very sorry," said the priest. "Have you received word from the war office?"

"No, I received word from himself."

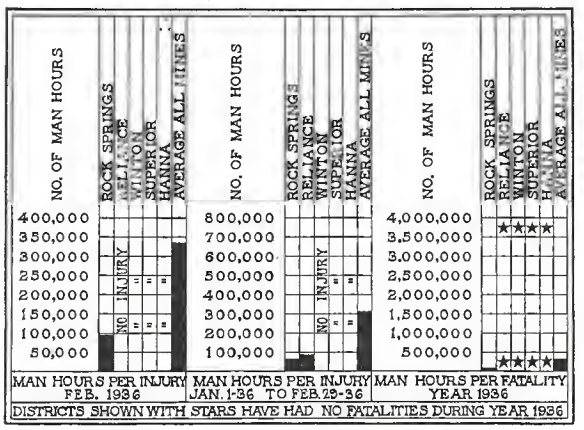
"But how is that?"

"Sure, here's the letter. Read it yourself."

The letter read: "Dear Mother, I am now in the Holy Land."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

February Accident Graph



FOR twenty-four days in February all mines worked without a lost-time injury, then on the twenty-fifth day a motorman in Rock Springs No. 8 Mine received a fracture of a bone in the right hand, which incapacitated him for the balance of the month, again marring an otherwise excellent month for safety. All men in No. 8 Mine were extremely sorry that such an accident occurred as it eliminated them from participation in the safety awards.

An accident such as happened to this motorman is one that is difficult to guard against and it can be prevented only by each and everyone being continually on the watch for loose top, even though it is properly timbered.

Several years ago, Samuel Gompers, then President of the American Federation of Labor, said, "No greater service to humanity can be given than that which seeks to prevent accidents and occupational diseases. It is an amazing price we pay for the terrible slaughter in the industrial life of our country. The existence of a national safety movement demonstrates that society has awakened to the fact that people must assume the burden of those maimed and killed in industry in the added costs of products purchased. The national safety movement seeks to create in the individual that spirit of self-preservation that will prompt him to watch his step, to be always on the lookout for danger, not only to himself but to others. *Better than all is prevention rather than compensation. It is better to be safe than sorry.*"

Mr. Gompers' statement still holds good, although industry is now leading the way in the safety movement. Industry's accident record is infinitely better than that in our homes and highways, but there is still much room for improvement in the coal mining industry. Will each employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company become safety conscious and help better his own safety record? Remember always, *it is better to be safe than sorry.*

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

FEBRUARY, 1936

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	34,503	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	44,576	1	44,576
Rock Springs Outside	16,930	0	No Injury
Total.....	96,009	1	96.009
Reliance No. 1.....	31,752	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	10,731	0	No Injury
Total.....	42,483	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	49,693	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	10,255	0	No Injury
Total.....	59,948	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	25,620	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	24,276	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	24,227	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	13,860	0	No Injury
Total.....	87,983	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	37,520	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,681	0	No Injury
Total.....	49,201	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936...	335,624	1	335,624
All Districts, 1935...	232,044	5	46,409

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	62,426	1	62,426
Rock Springs No. 8..	85,743	1	85,743
Rock Springs Outside	33,190	0	No Injury
Total.....	181,359	2	90.680
Reliance No. 1.....	59,052	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	21,861	0	No Injury
Total.....	80,913	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	93,051	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	19,579	0	No Injury
Total.....	112,630	0	No Injury

Superior "B".....	45,087	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	45,549	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	42,266	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	26,565	0	No Injury
Total.....	159,467	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	69,244	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	23,963	0	No Injury
Total.....	93,207	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936...	627,576	2	313,788
All Districts, 1935...	492,075	10	49,208

February Injury

MATT THOMAS, *American, age 28, motorman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 1.* Compound fracture of small hand bone and laceration of right hand. Period of disability estimated six weeks.

Matt was standing alongside of a steel pit car, with his right hand resting on top edge of car, when a piece of rock fell from between the crossbars and lagging, striking his hand and causing a painful injury.

Such accidents are difficult to guard against. Each employe should watch for such dangerous conditions and report them to the proper officials or remove the danger themselves. We were all sorry to see Matt lose any time as we had high hopes of all mines going through the month without having a lost-time accident.

"New Auto Gasket Costs Less Than a Casket"

Exposure to only two parts of carbon monoxide in 10,000 parts of air for a period of from two and one-half to four hours is sufficient to impair the judgment of the driver of a car, according to an article in *Health News.*

A person breathing air containing eight parts of carbon monoxide per 10,000 parts of air would probably suffer headache and decreased judgment in about one hour, collapse in about one and one-half hours; and, if not removed to fresh air, die in about two hours.

If the person exposed is in poor health or is exercising the result of exposure is more pronounced.

Health News concludes its warning with the following advice to motorists:

1. Always drive with at least one window partially open for ventilation. With the "no draft" system of ventilation, a partial vacuum is developed inside the car which tends to suck air from under the hood. Such cars need more than one window open.

2. On long trips, it is an excellent rule to drive fifty-five minutes of any hour and then get out of the car and stretch and exercise for five minutes. In the long run, this "lost" five minutes can easily be made up while the ride itself will be made more enjoyable and safer.

3. Close all apertures in floor boards.

4. A periodical inspection of the exhaust system is good insurance. A new gasket is cheaper than a casket.

5. Become carbon monoxide conscious.

"IQ" For Motorists

The Federal Bureau of Public Roads in urging motorists to drive safely has promulgated the "IQ" shown below and suggests that auto drivers ask themselves these questions.

"Can you keep an even temper or do you become irritated?"

"Do you get rattled?"

"Are you able to control that occasional impulse to act recklessly?"

"Is your mind always on your driving?"

"Do you act quickly and reliably in emergencies?"

"Do you know what the law requires of you in every situation?"

"Judge yourself critically, recognize your weaknesses and take all necessary precautions because of them."

The bureau emphasized that "both you and your car" must be properly equipped and ready for the road.

"The most important single cause of accidents,"

(Please turn to page 144)

Standings of the Various Safety Sections

WITH the passing of February we added another injury, making a total of two for the year. A very good record as far as frequency is concerned when compared with last year. The increase in the number of man hours worked this year over the last one makes our present record look even better. However, it is well to remember the seriousness of our first injury which was a fatality. This makes our record look a little less impressive and should give us sufficient reason to increase our efforts to eliminate all injuries. Every accident is a potential fatality and their prevention is everyone's job. We cannot afford to take a holiday from safety at home, at work, or on the highway. LET'S MAKE THE YEAR 1936 A BANNER YEAR FOR SAFETY.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 7	14,322	0	No Injury
2.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	11,984	0	No Injury
3.	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	11,641	0	No Injury
4.	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 6	11,592	0	No Injury
5.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	10,766	0	No Injury
6.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1, Section 6	9,590	0	No Injury
7.	James Hearne	Hanna 4, Section 7	9,478	0	No Injury
8.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	9,254	0	No Injury
9.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	9,156	0	No Injury
10.	C. E. Williams	Winton 1, Section 2	8,939	0	No Injury
11.	John Zupence	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	8,932	0	No Injury
12.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	8,841	0	No Injury
13.	Andrew Spence	Winton 1, Section 7	8,743	0	No Injury
14.	Ed. While	Hanna 4, Section 5	8,505	0	No Injury
15.	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 5	8,477	0	No Injury
16.	James Harrison	Hanna 4, Section 8	8,316	0	No Injury
17.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton 1, Section 5	8,281	0	No Injury
18.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4, Section 2	8,218	0	No Injury
19.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 3	8,064	0	No Injury
20.	Joe Goyen	Superior B, Section 5	8,043	0	No Injury
21.	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	8,029	0	No Injury
22.	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	7,966	0	No Injury
23.	John Valco	Winton 1, Section 11	7,644	0	No Injury
24.	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	7,644	0	No Injury
25.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4, Section 4	7,567	0	No Injury
26.	L. Rock	Superior C, Section 6	7,525	0	No Injury
27.	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	7,308	0	No Injury
28.	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	7,308	0	No Injury
29.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C. Section 4	7,266	0	No Injury
30.	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 2	7,245	0	No Injury
31.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4, Section 7	7,224	0	No Injury
32.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	7,063	0	No Injury
33.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton 1, Section 10	6,888	0	No Injury
34.	Nick Conzatti	Superior E, Section 7	6,839	0	No Injury
35.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4, Section 9	6,790	0	No Injury
36.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	6,741	0	No Injury
37.	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	6,734	0	No Injury
38.	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	6,510	0	No Injury
39.	George Harris	Winton 1, Section 8	6,412	0	No Injury
40.	George Wales	Hanna 4, Section 6	6,342	0	No Injury
41.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 9	6,132	0	No Injury
42.	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	6,020	0	No Injury
43.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	5,964	0	No Injury
44.	Steve Welsh	Winton 1, Section 8	5,894	0	No Injury
45.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 4, Section 6	5,873	0	No Injury
46.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4, Section 9	5,866	0	No Injury
47.	Charles Grosso	Reliance 1, Section 3	5,775	0	No Injury
48.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior B, Section 6	5,383	0	No Injury

49.	C. L. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section 4	5,117	0	No Injury
50.	William Greek	Reliance	1,	Section 1	5,033	0	No Injury
51.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	4,942	0	No Injury
52.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1,	Section 5	4,872	0	No Injury
53.	E. Daniels	Rock Springs	4,	Section 1	4,795	0	No Injury
54.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 4	4,774	0	No Injury
55.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	1,	Section 9	4,690	0	No Injury
56.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	4,648	0	No Injury
57.	Thomas Robinson	Superior	E,	Section 3	4,648	0	No Injury
58.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section 7	4,480	0	No Injury
59.	Bert Peterson	Winton	1,	Section 16	4,466	0	No Injury
60.	Andrew Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 15	4,375	0	No Injury
61.	Sam Gillilan	Superior	E,	Section 2	4,242	0	No Injury
62.	Henry Bays	Superior	E,	Section 6	4,242	0	No Injury
63.	Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section 7	3,955	0	No Injury
64.	D. K. Wilson	Reliance	1,	Section 10	3,948	0	No Injury
65.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	3,857	0	No Injury
66.	J. H. Wise	Winton	1,	Section 12	3,724	0	No Injury
67.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	3,661	0	No Injury
68.	Marlin Hall	Winton	1,	Section 14	3,255	0	No Injury
69.	Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1,	Section 11	3,052	0	No Injury
70.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	2,975	0	No Injury
71.	M. A. Sharp	Winton	1,	Section 13	1,862	0	No Injury
72.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	19,257	1	19,257
73.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	6,454	1	6,454
	TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1936				502,418	2	251,209
	TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935				393,834	9	43,759

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	33,190	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	26,565	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	23,963	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	21,861	0	No Injury
5.	Richard Gibbs	Winton	19,579	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1936		125,158	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935		98,241	1	98,241
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		627,576	2	313,788
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935		492,075	10	49,208

Monthly Safety Awards

On the second day of March and continuing until the seventh, safety meetings were held at all of the five districts awarding monthly safety prizes to the mines that had worked without a lost-time injury. All mines participated in the awards except Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. There were good turnouts to all of these meetings especially Hanna, with nearly all men being present. It is most gratifying to see all men taking an active interest in these meetings and their own safety. The winners of cash prizes for the month of February are as follows:

Mine	First Prize $15 each	Second Prize $10 each	Third Prize $5 each	Unit Foreman $10 each
Rock Springs No. 4	Pete Bercich, Jr.	Seth Korhonen	O. Roccabruna	Alfred Russell
Reliance No. 1	Robert Maxwell	Pete Marchetti	Howard Young	William Greek
Winton No. 1	Fred Niemi	Cecil R. Bailey	Edward D. Krause	Claude Wilson
Superior "B"	Eric Kuitunen	John Byman	Cecil W. Blaney	Joe Goyen
Superior "C"	Oral Baillie	Hyrum Blacker	Anton Dolence, Sr.	Clyde Rock
Superior "E"	George Cottrell	Nick Moser	Mike Balen	T. H. Robinson
Hanna No. 4	A. Nelson	Bert Crombie	Mark Lee	George Wales
Total	$105	$70	$35	$70

"IQ" For Motorists

(Continued from page 141)

it said, "is speed—too much speed in the wrong place. To save a few minutes, no one is justified in risking death or a life-time of disabling injuries.

"If you drive your car with due care, not as if you were afraid of it but with a healthy respect for its dangerous possibilities, you will join the great class of safe drivers whose accident-free record is not merely a matter of luck.

"The safe drivers live longest and, what is more important to the public, they also let others live."

The Railroad Engineer

By EDGAR A. GUEST

Because at fifty miles he drives
And may endanger human lives,
They test his hearing and his sight,
His heart and lungs and appetite,
They even search his family tree
For traces of insanity.
If liquor on his breath they smell
They call him in and say: "Farewell!
No longer fit to drive are you!
Too great the risk! Pack up! You're through!"

Before they grant to him the power
To drive at fifty miles an hour
His every faculty they test
To know that he is at his best.
The regulations he must learn
Regarding every stop and turn.
They teach him that the right-of-way
Has signals which he must obey.
If once he breaks the safety code
They promptly take him off the road.

Does he face danger every day?
And where he drives do children play?
Are sick men, lame men apt to tread
The path he travels just ahead?
Must he expect such risks to meet
As motorists on every street
That those who hire him still demand
A sober brain and steady hand?
Oh, no! His path is fairly clear;
But he's a railroad engineer!

Spectacles

A lot of us wear spectacles. How many of us know who first proposed their use for the correction of defective eyesight?

According to the Encyclopedia Brittanica, they were first suggested by Roger Bacon in a remarkable book which he wrote in 1266 A. D., called "OPUS MAJUS."

However, it wasn't until the invention of printing, by Gutenberg, about 1440 A. D., that people, other than monks and a few learned men, had any need for the correction of their vision. In a comparatively few years after the introduction of the printed word, the spectacle industry began to flourish and thrive.

The first bi-focals were suggested by our own Benjamin Franklin, and he had a pair made for him in 1760.

School Notes

Laramie High School is out with the information that a class of 110 will graduate in May next. This is the same number as for the preceding year. 1933 holds the record with 119.

James E. Law, Foreman of our "E" Mine at Superior, succeeds the late William McIntosh as Treasurer of School District 8 until the next school election in June.

Superior reports 547 pupils in attendance, 268 of that number at High School, 140 at South Superior elementary and 139 in Superior elementary.

Dad: "William, I'm getting tired of seeing you have such poor reports at school. How does it come that Jimmy Brown always gets so much better marks?"

William: "Well, dad, you got to remember that Jimmy has awfully smart parents."

Rock Springs "Tigers" basketball team in the finals at Green River March 7 lost to Rawlins by 24 to 19, and for the first time in seven years the Southwestern part of the state has a new champion. The local team has carried the district championship for the past six years and also took the State title during 1935.

Albert L. Keeney, for the past five years superintendent of School District No. 8, Superior, has been given another two-year contract.

Mr. Keeney received the bachelor of arts degree from the University of Wyoming and the master of arts degree from Columbia University. He served as president of the Wyoming Education Association in 1931 and 1932.

The schools of this district employ 28 teachers and enroll 2,600 pupils. The district has an assessed valuation of over $6,000,000.

School District No. 1, Evanston, will have a new $100,000 High School, the citizens having just voted to issue bonds in the amount of $55,000 to match a Government grant of $45,000. No site has been selected as yet.

Poems for April

THE poems chosen for April are "The Deacon's Masterpiece," better known as "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "The Riddle," by Dana Burnet.

The lovable physician-poet, Holmes, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on August 29, 1809, dying on October 7, 1894, having passed his eighty-fifth year. Born of the "Brahim Caste of New England," Dr. Holmes mixed medicine and poesy in proportions that won him two-fold fame, but eventually the scalpel yielded to the pen and the world was enriched with much that will last in poetry and prose for generations to come.

Among Dr. Holmes' lyrics is "The Last Leaf," a beautiful combination of pathos and humor. His "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which appeared in "The Atlantic Monthly," won him lasting fame, and but for it the "Monthly," yet read in thousands of American homes, would not have survived the panic of 1857. The poet's son, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who died but a few months ago, enlisted as a private, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Civil War, becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1882, from thence rising to the honored position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1902.

Dana Burnet, less well known, is still living, a continuous contributor to magazines. Mr. Burnet was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, 1888, and was educated at Cornell University. His best known poems are "The Shining Adventure," "The Lark," "It is a Strange House," and three plays, "Angel Food," "Four Walls," and "The Boundary Line," won a fair measure of acclaim. "The Riddle" is the story of four workers, an Irishman, a Swede, an Italian, and a Scot, who dreamed as they toiled, of their far away but never to be forgotten home lands.

THE DEACON'S MASTERPIECE;
Or, The Wonderful "One-Hoss Shay"

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay
That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay,
I'll tell you what happened without delay,
Scaring the parson into fits,
Frightening people out of their wits,—
Have you heard of that, I say?

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five.
Georgius Secundus was then alive,—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
That was the year when Lisbon-town
Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
And Braddock's army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown.

It was on the terrible Earthquake-day
That the Deacon finished the one-hoss shay.

Now in building of chaises, I tell you what,
There is always *somewhere* a weakest spot,—
In hub, tire, felloe, in spring or thill,
In panel, or crossbar, or floor, or sill,
In screw, bolt, thoroughbrace,—lurking still,
Find it somewhere you must and will,—
Above or below, or within or without,—
And that's the reason, beyond a doubt,
That a chaise *breaks down*, but doesn't *wear out*.

But the Deacon swore, (as Deacons do,
With an "I dew vum," or an "I tell *yeou*,")
He would build one shay to beat the taown
'n' the keounty 'n' all the kentry raoun';
It should be so built that it *couldn'* break daown:
—"Fur," said the Deacon, " 't's mighty plain
Thut the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
'n' the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,
Is only jest
T' make that place uz strong uz the rest."

So the Deacon inquired of the village folk
Where he could find the strongest oak,
That couldn't be split nor bent nor broke,—
That was for spokes and floor and sills;
He sent for lancewood to make the thills;
The crossbars were ash, from the straightest trees,
The panels of white-wood, that cuts like cheese,
But lasts like iron for things like these;
The hubs of logs from the "Settler's ellum,"—
Last of its timber,—they couldn't sell 'em,
Never an axe had seen their chips,
And the wedges flew from between their lips,
Their blunt ends frizzled like celery-tips;
Step and prop-iron, bolt and screw,

Spring, tire, axle, and linchpin too,
Steel of the finest, bright and blue;
Thoroughbrace bison-skin, thick and wide;
Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide
Found in the pit when the tanner died.
That was the way he "put her through."—
"There!" said the Deacon, "naow she'll dew!"

Do! I tell you, I rather guess
She was a wonder, and nothing less!
Colts grew horses, beards turned gray,
Deacon and deaconess dropped away,
Children and grandchildren—where were they?
But there stood the stout old one-hoss shay
As fresh as on Lisbon-earthquake-day!

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED;—it came and found
The Deacon's masterpiece strong and sound.
Eighteen hundred increased by ten;—
"Hahnsum kerridge" they called it then.
Eighteen hundred and twenty came;—

Running as usual; much the same.
Thirty and forty at last arrive,
And then come fifty, and FIFTY-FIVE.

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking queer.
In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
(This is a moral that runs at large;
Take it.—You're welcome.—No extra charge.)

FIRST OF NOVEMBER,—the Earthquake day—
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay,
A general flavor of mild decay,
But nothing local, as one may say.
There couldn't be,—for the Deacon's art
Had made it so like in every part
That there wasn't a chance for one to start.
For the wheels were just as strong as the thills,
And the floor was just as strong as the sills,
And the panels just as strong as the floor,
And the whipple-tree neither less nor more,
And the back-crossbar as strong as the fore,
And spring and axle and hub *encore*.
And yet, *as a whole*, it is past a doubt
In another hour it will be *worn out!*

First of November, 'Fifty-five'.
This morning the parson takes a drive.
Now, small boys, get out of the way!
Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.
"Huddup!" said the parson.—Off went they.
The parson was working his Sunday's text,—
Had got to *fifthly*, and stopped perplexed
At what the—Moses—was coming next.
All at once the horse stood still,
Close by the meet'n'-house on the hill.
—First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a spill,—
And the parson was sitting upon a rock,—
At half past nine by the meet'n'-house clock,—
Just the hour of the Earthquake shock!

—What do you think the parson found,
When he got up and stared around?
The poor old chaise in a heap or mound,
As if it had been to the mill and ground!
You see, of course, if you're not a dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once,—
All at once, and nothing first,—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

End of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
Logic is logic. That's all I say.

THE RIDDLE

By DANA BURNET

We were laying the road to a Riddle,
  And never a man knew why,
Nor Oleson, nor little Giuseppe,
  Nor Sandy McGregor, nor I;
It lay on the hills before us,
  And the hills were strange with its gleam,
And mayhap the Thing was a City,
  And mayhap 'twas only a dream.

We started our picks in the morning,
  We quit when we came to the stars,
We held out our hands to the camp-fire
  And told off the miles by the scars;
Long miles that we laid with our labor.
  And never a man knew why,
Nor Oleson, nor little Giuseppe,
  Nor Sandy McGregor, nor I.

We sat by the fire at twilight
  And guessed at it gleaming there,
With a little red cloud above it
  Like the rose in a woman's hair!
And all of us held by the guesses
  And toiled to the visions they made,
And some of us wondered, and cursed it,
  And some of us wondered—and prayed.

But each of us cherished his vision
  And fought for his guess in the gloam,
And one of us dreamed it was heaven,
  And one of us dreamed it was Home.
Old Sandy McGregor saw heather,
  And moorland and thistle-blown sod—
And little Giuseppe stood forward,
  And guessed it was Naples—or God.

Then Oleson, the Swede, broke the silence;
  He surged to his feet like a tide
And said it was Snow on a Mountain,
  And turned to his blanket—and cried.
But how could I tell them my vision?
  A rose in a woman's hair—
Mary—and Spring in Killarney—
  And never a face more fair!

We were new and strange to the country
  And we laid the long road through,
And all of us had our guesses,
  But none of us really knew.
Old Sandy, he toiled to the heather,
  And little Giusep' to the sea,
The Swede laid his road to a mountain,
  But it was Killarney to me!

Four of us, laying a roadway,
  And never a man knew why,
Nor Oleson, nor little Giuseppe,
  Nor Sandy McGregor, nor I.
The road ran on to a Riddle,
  The hills were strange with its gleam!
And mayhap the Thing was a City,
  And mayhap 'twas only a dream.

Engineering Department

Jurassic-Triassic System—Age of Reptiles[x]

The Jurassic Era (North Baxter Basin Gas)

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 20 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

THE sequence of Jurassic rocks as developed in England is full, varied and highly fossiliferous, and may be taken as typical. Although there were no orogenic movements during the period, small earth movements were probably going on continuously, so that the sediments deposited vary in lithology both in area and in time, and there are many slight unconformities. The fauna to a certain extent varies with the lithology; thus in clays, belemnites are common and corals rare, while in the limestones, belemnites are rare and corals abundant. The ammonites, on which correlation depends, are found in both types of deposit, and serve to demonstrate that a lithological unit may be of different ages in different places.

The Jurassic Series in England is divided into several subdivisions and some characteristic of each division is here mentioned.

LOWER LIAS: The name "Lias" is supposed to be a corruption of the word "layers," used by the quarrymen in the west of England in reference to the stratified clays and limestones of the lower beds. There is a gradual passage from the Trias through the Rhaetic beds into the Lias. The Lower Lias consists almost exclusively of clay with thin layers of argillaceous limestone. It covers a considerable area in England from the coast of Dorset to North Yorkshire, forming much of the central plain of England.

The Middle Lias consists principally of sands in the lower part and ferruginous limestone (marlstone) in the upper part. In Oxfordshire, Leicestershire and south Lincolnshire, the marlstone is extensively worked as an iron ore; in Yorkshire, the Middle Lias consists of sandy clays with the valuable Cleveland Ironstone in the upper part.

UPPER LIAS: The thickness of clays deposited in the lower series of the Upper Lias is greatest in Yorkshire (280 feet) where they have yielded to commerce alum and jet. In Dorset, the lower series is represented by 10 feet of clays, resting on a cephalopod bed, 5 feet thick.

The most important development of the upper bed of this series is in Northamptonshire, where, together with the topmost zone of the lower series, it contains the Northampton Iron ore, extensively worked all along the outcrop.

INFERIOR OOLITE: The greatest development of the Inferior Oolite occurs in the Cotswold Hills (250 feet). These shallow-water, marine, highly fossiliferous limestones, however, thin out and disappear both to the north and south. In Yorkshire, the Inferior Oolite is represented by fissile sandy limestone flags, containing plants—the Lower Estuarine Series; temporary transgressions of the sea are indicated by thin bands with marine fossils.

GREAT OOLITE: The lower part consists of fossiliferous gritty ragstones, formerly grouped with the "Inferior Oolite" division. It rests with pronounced unconformity on the denuded surface of the flexured "Inferior Oolite." The middle series contains the Fuller's Earth clays and Rock of Dorset, and the highly fossiliferous white limestones of Somersetshire, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, which might be termed the Great Oolite proper. At Stonesfield, north of Oxford, a local flaggy facies at the base of the Great Oolite is quarried for roofing slates—the Stonesfield Slates.

OXFORDIAN: This series includes the Cornbrash (from a "brash" or loose rubble which, in Wiltshire, forms a good soil for corn). The best-known feature of this formation is the Oxford Clay, the outcrop of which stretches from Dorset to Yorkshire, forming a belt of low-lying valleys. It is usually a dark clay, and the fossils are often preserved in pyrites.

Corallian (from the prevalence of corals) may be used to denote the shallow-water phase separating the Oxford and Kimeridge Clays. This phase began, however, earlier in England than in most places on the Continent, where clays continued to be deposited until the close of the Oxfordian. The shallow-water Corallian includes sandbanks, shelly limestones and oolites, with coral reefs and subordinate clays. The coral reefs were all of the fringing type, rarely more than 20 feet in thickness, and they grew at various times and places, wherever conditions were suitable. The fossilized reefs form the rubbly limestones ("coral rag") and this type of rock was repeated at five successive periods in England.

KIMERIDGIAN: It consists typically of a dark gray or black shaly and bituminous clay, with selenite and layers of septaria. The outcrop usually forms low-lying pasture lands, such as the Vale of the White Horse, the Vale of Aylesbury and others. Coast sections may be seen at Kimeridge, in Dorset,

xInformation from Encyclopaedia Britannica.

and in Filey Bay, Yorkshire, while the best inland exposures are in brickyards at Swindon, Culham, Oxford, Brill, Ely and Market Rasen. In recent years all the zones have been proved in the borings in Kent.

At Kimeridge the carbonaceous clay contains bands of highly bituminous shale, which was worked in the 18th Century for the extraction of oil, tar and manure. It is still locally used as fuel, but gives off sulphurous fumes. In Holworth Cliffe, Ringstead Bay, spontaneous combustion broke out in 1826 after heavy rain, and continued for several years.

PORTLANDIAN: In the type localities of Purbeck and Portland there is a gradual passage upwards from the Passage Beds of the Kimeridge Clay into the Portland Sands, 115 feet thick. The Upper Portlandian, or Portland Limestones include (1) the Cherty Series, 60-75 feet thick, with very large ammonites; (2) the Freestones, 20 to 40 feet, extensively quarried as building stone; near the top is the "Roach" or Portland Screw bed, consisting largely of Cerithium Portlandicum and still larger ammonites.

Purbeckian, the highest member of the Jurassic system, consists principally of fresh-water lacustrine beds, indicating extensive swamps, which were sometimes invaded by the sea, sometimes elevated into land surfaces on which grew large "cycads" and coniferous trees. They show the transition from the marine Portlandian to the Wealden, the lowest division of the Cretaceous Series of rocks. Fresh-water Purbeck beds have not been recognized north of Oxford. The marine equivalents are possibly present in the Speeton Clay of Yorkshire. The Purbeck Marble, which occurs near the top of the series, is a limestone almost entirely composed of the shells of the pond-snail. It has been extensively used since mediaeval times in the interior decoration of churches and cathedrals.

This formation is exposed at Vermillion Creek, in South Baxter Basin, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

Article No. 21. Dinosaurs.

Eight-Hour Day in This District

The usual celebration by labor in commemoration of Eight-Hour Day, April first, was held on that date. A parade in the morning of all members of organized labor; free picture shows at both theatres; sacks of candy passed out to the children in attendance thereat; amateur numbers at the Rialto in the afternoon, upon which occasion Mr. David Fowler, President of the U. M. W. of A., District No. 21, Muskogee, Oklahoma, addressed the large audience. In the evening, free dances were put on at various halls where terpsichore reigned till the wee sma' hours. Heading the General Committee, Frank Burlech, Chairman; John Armstrong, Vice Chairman; and Ben Card, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tragic Death of Mr. J. E. Lee of Sheridan

While en route to Cheyenne on the night of February 25th to attend a meeting of the Bituminous Coal Producers Board, District No. 19, of which he was Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. E. Lee, General Manager of Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company, was killed instantly when his automobile upset in rounding a curve about ten miles south of Wheatland.

J. E. Lee

"Ed" Lee, as he was known to his host of friends, was born in Chicago 47 years ago, attended the public schools there, later took up the study of law. His first employment in the coal industry was with the Peabody Company, Chicago, coming to Sheridan in 1920 when the company mentioned operated the coal properties in that field. In 1924 he joined the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company and it was not long until his keen knowledge of the coal industry qualified him for an executive position, Secretary-Treasurer, later being appointed General Manager and Treasurer, all of which offices he capably and creditably filled. He was also active in community affairs, tax matters, freight rates, was a director in a local bank, had interests in other concerns, etc.

He leaves as survivors his widow, Violet Miller Lee, three sisters and two brothers, to whom sincere sympathy is extended from a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their time of bereavement. The body was taken to Chicago for burial.

Living Bouquets

When I quit this mortal shore, and mosey 'round the earth no more, don't weep, don't sigh, don't sob; I may have struek a better job.

Don't go and buy a large bouquet for which you'll find it hard to pay; don't mope around and feel all blue—I may be better off than you.

Don't tell the folks I was a saint, or any old thing that I ain't; if you have jam like that to spread, please hand it out before I'm dead.

If you have roses, bless your soul, just pin one in my buttonhole while I'm alive and well today. Don't wait until I've gone away.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

SWEETWATER County produced in 1935, 3,259,593 tons compared with 2,725,664 the year previous. Carbon County shows for 1935, 470,735 tons and in 1934, 415,579. The figures used herein quoted from State Mine Inspector's report. The total output of the state reached 5,165,288 tons, some 92 mines reporting. Some small concerns have been dilatory in sending in their data to the state official and the above figures will be amended.

According to a recent announcement, Appalachian Coals, Inc., will continue operations serving eight producing fields of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

The latest Bureau of Mines' report on bituminous coal mine fatalities, year 1935, compared with 1934 shows progress:

	1935	*1934*
Fatalities	903	957
Million ton rate	2.46	2.66
December rate	2.41	2.83
December man hours	58,923,000	55,027,000
Rate per million man hours	1.43	1.67

The Chicago Coal Merchants' Association at its recent banquet, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, had 2,067 members and guests in attendance. To enliven the hour preceding the meal, a Scottish bag-pipe band was engaged and from the article quoted, "the skirling of the pipes and the flashing stick-work of the drummer fascinated all observers", it looked as though our Art. Anderson might have been a participant.

367,200,000 tons of bituminous coal were produced in the United States during 1935, 50,800,000 of anthracite, total coal 418,000,000 tons.

There died at his home in Amityville, L. I., on February 21, Rufus J. Ireland, President of the Owl Creek Coal Co., Gebo, Wyoming. Mr. Ireland was favorably known in coal circles and his many friends in the West will regret to learn of his sudden taking off due to a heart attack.

Canada's coal production for the year 1935 totaled 13,877,799 tons, a slight increase over the preceding year. 9,180,431 tons of bituminous coal were imported from the United States, while 1,664,094 tons of anthracite were also shipped from the Pennsylvania field. There were also received from Great Britain during the year 1,837,477 tons.

Paul Shields, General Manager of the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company, is the successor to the late J. E. Lee, recently killed in an auto accident. Mr. Shields will also officiate as Vice Chairman of the Bituminous Coal Producers Board, District No. 19, the place formerly held by Mr. Lee.

April 2-3-4 have been selected as tentative dates for the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute at Salt Lake City.

Fish Guided by Electricity

Fish may now be guided electrically along river-and-stream highways from the mountains to the ocean much the same as motorists are protected along arterial streets, says the American Forestry Association. An experiment of this nature has been successfully made on the Pacific Coast where charged metal plates turned the fish away from the dangers of irrigation ditches and other unsafe waterways.

In our crowded civilization, says the Association, conservation and use of natural watercourses, coupled with the nation's need for fish for recreation, and food supplies, present the real problem of how to save the reckless fish that wander off the main highways. Every year millions of game fish are carried out on the fields and left to die because they have followed some irrigation canal instead of the main stream channel. Many others are killed by mechanical devices that exert sudden pressures, such as hydraulic turbines.

Following laboratory experiments the method was applied in the waters near Bonneville, Oregon. With electrodes in the water across the mouth of irrigation ditches where traffic was to be closed, twenty-four volts were turned on. Almost instantly fish avoided this water. The traffic signal was against them. Fish turned away when coming within one foot of the charged water. Even feeding could not lure the salmon and rainbow trout into this forbidden territory.

Some odd effects were noted in the laboratory experiment when the idea was first carried out in an aquarium. It was found, for one thing, that it does not take very much electricity to paralyze a fish.

An electrically stunned fish changes in color, becoming lighter in hue. This is due to the shock administered its nervous system. High-frequency electricity had little effect upon salmon and trout. This, it was supposed, was due to the fact that such current flowed upon the surface of the water, and the fish were generally below.

A Little Nonsense Now and Then

"Annie," called her mistress, "just come into the dining room for a moment. Now look at this. Watch me. I can write my name in the dust on this table."

Annie grinned.

"It be a grand thing," she said, "to have a eddication!"

The Open Road

WITH the general use of the automobile, just as soon as early summer arrives, thousands of Americans become nomads and travel to many parts of America.

The caravan, or house on wheels, drawn by an automobile, some of them wonderfully and fearfully constructed, seems to be the favorite means of locomotion.

The western part of the United States, with its mountain scenery and its National Parks, is the mecca for cars from nearly every state in the Union, and many from foreign countries also may be noted. There is a spirit of camaraderie and fraternalism among these modern Knights of the Road that is at once spontaneous and pleasing. If you are traveling, you are accepted into the great fraternity without question, no pass words or annual dues required.

If you go to the Dude country, and arrive at the close of a hot day at a Dude ranch, you are agreeably surprised to know that all of your preconceived opinions about ranches must be readjusted. Instead of the old-time cowpunchers and herds of steers, you find things entirely different. Necessarily they still have lots of horses, as horseback riding is one of the chief attractions of a Dude ranch. The wrangler may be a college graduate, as are other members of the staff. It is a highly specialized business, and young men and women are selling service and scenery in a most attractive manner, and the real job of ranching, in these establishments, is actually a secondary matter.

The residences are decorated with many trophies of the hunt, including heads of moose, deer, elk and antelope, with tanned hides of many varieties of wild animals.

The furniture, in many cases, is of a rustic type, in the living room is a large fire-place, often very artistic, whose genial glow makes one feel quite comfortable during the chilly evenings which occur at high altitudes.

After a day when the temperature may reach 100 degrees, one may look out the following morning to find every evidence of a light frost, and later, in a thunderstorm in the valleys, see the snow swirling around the mountain tops. Such are the vagaries of the weather, even in July, in the mountains of the West.

The Yellowstone Park seems still to hold a great lure for travelers. Old Faithful geyser, Fishing Bridge, where, probably more fishing is done than in any other small area in the United States, the Yellowstone Falls, and the chance of seeing all kinds of wild life that roams through the ample territory of the Park, draw people annually to this great National playground.

Bears in Yellowstone Park.

Split Rock, in the vicinity of Cody, Wyo.

Tunnels on highway near Shoshone Lake, west of Cody.

When in the mountains, one may take little-frequented trails, and in a short time get away from all modern conveniences, never see a newspaper for days, or be in touch with the outside world. On the trail you may see a lowly trapper's cabin, where, during the long winters when he is shut in by the snows, he keeps in touch with the outside world with the aid of the radio.

There is something restful and peaceful in the mountains, so it is not to be wondered at that more and more people from the cities are taking the Open Road, seeking, during the summer months, the seclusion that the mountains afford, and the attractions of National Parks in the Western States.

The Easter Season

LENT this year began on February 26, Ash Wednesday; Good Friday falls upon April 10, and, as every good churchgoer knows, Easter will be April 12. The writer recalls that, as a child, this period was always eagerly looked forward to, associated as it was with Hot Cross Buns, and the familiar old ditty here printed comes back to our minds:

One a penny, two a penny,
Hot Cross Buns,
If you have no daughters
Give them to your sons;
But if you have none of these
Merry little elves,
Then you may keep them all
For yourselves.

The bun-sellers of the early days of Merrie England used the verse to usher in Good Friday morning with the sale of their wares. These buns were long anticipated at this season much the same as plum pudding at Yuletide, and tradition has handed down the delectable morsel for many hundreds of years past.

As to Easter, it never occurs prior to March 22 or after April 25. In the years 1761 and 1818, it fell on the date first herein mentioned but neither in this or the next century will this happen. In 1913, 1845 and 1856, Easter came on March 23. The latest Easter, happening in the 19th century, was on April 25 in the year 1886, and again in 1943 it will fall upon the same date.

The Council of the Christian Churches at a session held at Nicaea, Asia Minor, A. D. 325, drew up the Nicene Creed and decided "that Easter shall be on the first Sunday following the Paschal Full Moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March". The principal reason was that the pilgrims needed moonlight to travel on their way to the great yearly Easter festivities. If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the 14th day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the real or astronomical full moon. Lent, the fasting period, begins Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays. In early times the period was only forty hours; later comprising 36 days of fasting, all the Sundays and all the Saturdays, excepting one, omitted. Pope Gregory added Ash Wednesday to the fast including the remainder of that week. The last seven days of the Lenten period constitute Passion or Holy Week. The last Thursday is known as Maundy Thursday, commemorating the institution of the Eucharist. The day following, Good Friday, recalls the day of crucifixion.

The colored Easter egg is an old symbol of the day, the Easter lily another. New clothing worn for the first time on Easter bedecks the pater and mater of the family, and the children likewise share in this feature. The women usually come forth in a "new bonnet" and eagerly scan the weather forecasts fearing rain will despoil the head-piece, or their fine tailored suits, etc.

The period, it is stated, derives its name from Eastre, a Saxon goddess, whose festival was celebrated about the time of Easter in the month of April.

In all Christian countries, custom decrees that impressive religious services celebrate the resurrection of Christ. In the ancient church, such affairs lasted eight days. After the 11th century, the celebrations were restricted to three days and later to two days, Baptism in those times being one of the popular rites. Courts of justice closed and alms were given to the poor and needy, slaves received their freedom. Following the Lenten season, the populace again indulged in sports, dances, etc. An ancient practice still retained by the Greek church is the Easter Kiss given with the exclamation "Surrexit" (He has risen), the reply to which was "Vere Surrexit" (He has risen, indeed.)

Spring bursting into new life and beauty has long been accepted as symbolic of Easter.

Civility

CIVILITY—the virtue that oils the wheels of life, and the absence of which causes the whole machinery to rumble and jar.

It makes even toil palatable, it takes the sting out of the word "boss", and raises the worker from a toiler to a fellowman.

It is powerful. Used by a tenant, it can make the landlord forget that he is listed among the Pontius Pilates of the world, and used by a landlord, it can mystify and frighten the tenant with dread forebodings.

Introduced into the Mack Sennett comedies, it would eliminate the custard pie, and if frequently encountered in married life, would destroy the Domestic Relations Court.

Without it, what chance would Cleopatra have had with Caesar or Anthony, and how far would Anthony have gotten with his funeral oration if he hadn't opened with it?

It was the serpent's most powerful weapon in the Garden of Eden, for if Eve was anything like the rest of the sex, that apple could not have been rammed down her throat by force. And if Eve herself had bullied Adam, would he have eaten it?

If Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm had had even a little of it, the world war would probably not have occurred.

It is powerful enough to kill hate and charming enough to create love.

It made the French nation popular throughout the civilized world, despite a peculiar style of mustaches. It was used so extensively in connection with duels that delicately nurtured girls could view un-

moved, except for an enjoyable moistening of the eyes, the spectacle of a graceful matinee hero inserting six inches of cold steel into the ribs of the best villain on Broadway, even when men were scarce. Realizing its value, our modern prize fighters endeavor to duplicate the civility of the ancient duelists by shaking hands—but the effect is not the same; there is something wrong with the hands.

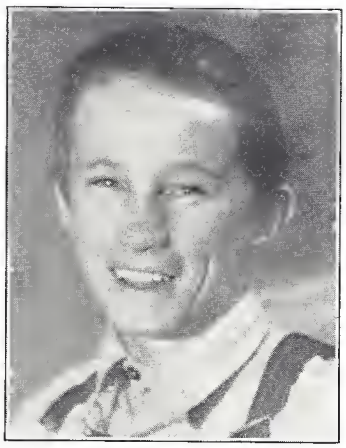
Yes, civility, like the quality of mercy, increases the power or the charm of "him that gives and him that takes." It is courtly in the lover and becoming in the beloved, welcome in the husband and flattering in the wife, dignified in the father and docile in the child, gracious in the grandmother and adorable in the grandchildren—altogether delightful in friends and associates, and, alas, uncommon in our general intercourse.

Let's remember that if we enjoy meeting it in others, they enjoy meeting it in us, and pass it along.

—From Journal of Mine Safety Appliances Company.

Obituary—Tommy James

Thomas James, born at Rock Springs, April 8, 1920, died at Wyoming General Hospital from complications following scarlet fever on February 20, 1936. The lad was the son of Mrs. Ethel James (relict of late Thomas James, one of our Old Timers, who passed on some three years since). The funeral was held from a local chapel on Sunday, February 23, interment at Mountain View Cemetery, Bishop James, L. D. S. Church, in charge of service. Surviving are his mother, one sister, Genevieve, and one brother, Jack. The community extends heartfelt sympathy to the family in its loss.



Thomas James

Our New Bulletin Boards

During the month of March new bulletin boards are being placed at each of the five districts. They are neat and attractive and will be maintained so that they will carry a new safety message to all employes each week, as well as other general bulletins that will be posted from time to time.

In the past, we have not had attractive bulletin boards and there were no specific places where all employes could familiarize themselves with safety bulletins.

The purpose of such bulletin boards is to better inform all employes of the safety movement, by pictures, photographs, sketches, etc., and bulletins, which will, it is hoped, help all become more safety conscious and do their bit toward reducing accidents.

These boards are located at the following places: Rock Springs—East end of bath house; Reliance—East end of lamp house; Winton—In front of lamp house; Superior "B" and "E" Mines—At the lamp house; "C" Mine—At the bath house; and Hanna—At the lamp house.

Also in each general repair shop there are bulletin boards for shop employes.

Watch your bulletin boards for important announcements.

The photograph shows the new bulletin board installed in Rock Springs.

English Methods

In England business firms do not always seek financial ratings in commercial agencies so much as they seek to furnish goods to the King and Queen. It is the height of their ambition to be able to say, "We cater to his Majesty, the King."

The story goes that two Liverpool butchers were competitors. "Sausages, one shilling the pound," was the announcement in the window of the first shop.

"Sausages, ten pence the pound," was over the door of the other shop the next day.

"Sausages under one shilling cannot be guaranteed," was the comeback of shop number one.

"We furnish sausages for the king," was the next announcement of shop number two.

Shop number one, not to be outclassed by such methods, and to settle the argument, put out the following sign the next morning: "God save the King!"

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Old Timers

THE time is rapidly nearing for our annual June celebration, no definite date, however, as yet named. Suffice it to mention in this brief paragraph that we will have seven hundred or more names on our alphabetical roster, an increase of about forty over the year just passed.

This would appear to be an opportune moment to tell something about the service records of the employes of a few industrial firms which have recently come to our notice.

Swift & Company, Packers, "commends the perseverance and loyalty of 95 employes who have during 1935 completed 35 years or more of continuous service". The company herein referred to now has 408 35-year employes in active service and 483 on the pension roll.

The Long Service Corps of the United Dairies, England, recently held a dinner in London with 694 men participating, these ranging from deliverymen to directors, their entire years of service with the firm being 26,056. One director headed the list with 56 years; 19 men had completed more than 50 years and 15 women more than 40. The manager of the institution, Mrs. M. Woodbury, came from Exeter at which point she started as a milk-maid 48 years ago.

The Columbian Rope Company announces its "exceeding pride in the small percentage of turnover among its employes" and gives out some figures which "they believe will be very difficult to duplicate in any manufacturing plant as large as theirs". "The figures", they state, "indicate how satisfied the employes are". One employe has attained 41 years of service; one 38; one 37; one 34; one 32; two 31; five 30; five 29; thirteen 28; seven 27; twelve 26, etc., etc.

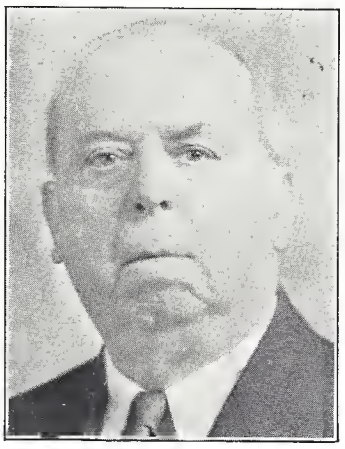
The Mueller Company, Decatur, Illinois, headed by two sons of the founder, Robert and Adolph, with 55 years each. Quite a number have passed the 40-year mark and several are approaching the half-century milestone. In addition, they show 28 fifteen year men; 54 ten year men and a big list of five-year employes.

Our proud list shows the following outstanding record: 59 years one; 57 one; 56 two; 55 three; 53 two; 52 one; 51 four; 50 one; 49 three; 48 four; 47 four; 46 two; 45 four; 44 six; 43 two; 42 one; 41 three; 40 four. In addition, there are about 650 men and one woman with services of from 20 to 39 years.

Old Timer Passes

The sudden passing of Pleasant Henry Warren (familiarly known as "Dad") on Saturday, February 1, 1936, at Bucoda, Washington, was a shock to his family and friends.

He leaves to mourn his loss one daughter, two sons, two foster children, four grandchildren, one great grandchild. His wife preceded him in death four years ago. Funeral services were held February 5 at Centralia, Washington, interment at Mt. View Cemetery. The host of friends and floral offerings signified the esteem in which he was held.



Henry Warren

"Dad" Warren was born July 31, 1861 in Lincoln County, Kentucky, later going to Laurel County, where he grew to manhood. Prepared for teacher, he taught in the public schools for many years in that State. He taught at the early age of 16 years and was outstanding in mathematics.

He was united in marriage to Sarah Eliza Onkst in the year 1881. To this union four children were born, one son preceding him in death.

He gave up teaching and began working in the coal mines of Kentucky, later going to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and Arkansas coal fields.

In the year 1910, he came to Centralia, Washington, entered the employ of the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono and continued until retired on pension in 1931, being the first of the Tono employes to be retired on pension.

Mr. Warren was a member of the Old Timers' Association at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and was Vice President of the Tono Old Timers' Association organized last summer.

A member of the U. M. W. of A. since its inception, previous to that he belonged to the Knights of Labor.

"Dad" was a colorful and beloved figure in the community life of Tono, always lending a helping hand to every worthy cause. His loss is felt deeply by young and old.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Recipes

PEANUT BUTTER BREAD

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅓ cup sugar
½ cup peanut butter
1½ cups milk

Mix peanut butter with milk. When creamy, add to rest of ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Pour into greased loaf pan. Bake 1 hour in moderately slow oven. Cool and unmold. This makes good sandwiches when spread with butter or creamed cheese.

SALMON CAKES

2 cups mashed potatoes
1 cup salmon cooked
2 tablespoons chopped celery
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 egg or 2 yolks
1 tablespoon lemon juice
⅓ cup flour

Mix all ingredients except flour. Shape into cakes ½ inch thick. Roll in flour and brown in 4 tablespoons of fat melted in frying pan. Cover and cook 3 minutes.

SPICED PEACHES

Empty 1 quart of canned peaches in a baking dish, juice and all. Stick four or five cloves in each piece of peach and bake in the oven while the meat is cooking. Serve around the meat loaf.

CARAMEL MEAT LOAF

1½ pounds of round steak or shoulder, ground
½ pound of smoked ham, ground
½ of 1 pound loaf of stale bread
1 pint of sweet milk
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon dry mustard
½ cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon whole cloves

Have the meat ground separately and then ground together. Break up the bread and let it soak in the milk, while you beat the eggs with the mustard. Add to the milk and then add to the meat. Salt to taste, but the ham supplies some of the salt. In the bottom of a large ring mold or tube cake pan, spread the brown sugar and sprinkle with the whole cloves. Pack the meat mixture in firmly and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Serves six generously.

The Pre-School Child

In large towns and cities, little children of pre-school age spend many happy, useful hours in kindergarten. However, it is sometimes not convenient or possible to send the little ones to kindergarten, and in small towns and villages, such privileges are not available.

What, if anything, can be done toward the educational training of such young children? Of course they are too small to learn to read or spell or count, but there are ever so many delightful things they may do for fun which will, at the same time, be training their fingers and their minds.

Give the two-year-old a scribbling book and a pencil and let him scribble. This accomplishes a two-fold purpose—it teaches a child to hold a pencil and it helps to develop his finger muscles. It is a splendid idea for him to grasp early, that his scribbling book is the only book to be used for that purpose!

A pair of blunt scissors is another thing a small child may use. Picture cutting trains the eye and calls for coordination between the brain and the muscles of the fingers. In addition to training mind and fingers, colored crayons will give him valuable lessons in the appreciation of color combinations.

Another delight of very small children is an assortment of small boxes of various sizes. A child will play with these for hours without tiring. Colored spools are another never-ending source of entertainment. They may be graded according to color shades and strung. If the boxes are colored also, they may be taught to pile the green spools in the green box, the red spools in the red box, and so on. Later they will be useful in learning to count.

It is not considered wise to give the pre-school child any formal instruction, but information gleaned in the course of play is a step in the right direction.

Digestion Aids

Avoid fried foods.
No eating between meals.
Eat meat only once a day.
Three meals a day at regular times.
Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly.
Avoid too much tea and coffee and excess sweets.
Drink at least one quart of water every day between meals.
Never let a day go by without a little fruit and some green vegetables.

Lemons to the Rescue

Every one knows that hot lemonade is good for a cold and cold lemonade is an excellent beverage for a hot day.

Do not think for a moment, however, that the little lemon's uses are so easily exhausted.

When towels become dingy, put them in a pan of cold water with soap and lemon juice. Heat gradually to boiling point. Rinse in lukewarm water and blue as usual.

To clean the white keys of the piano, rub with paste made of whitening and lemon juice.

When aluminum kettles become dull or black, clean them with a cloth dipped in lemon juice, then rinse in warm water.

When whipping cream add three or four drops of lemon juice to a cup of cream to make it stiff and firm.

A teaspoon of lemon juice added to the water in which lamb or veal for stew is cooking will add to the flavor and tenderness of the meat.

$1.25 A Day for Five

On the word of Miss Clara M. Taylor, instructor in nutrition at Teachers College, Columbia University, it is possible to feed a family of father, mother and three children on $1.25 a day. She gave her version of how it could be done at the college's recent nutrition exhibit—and she was talking about a New York City family. A day's fare:

BREAKFAST

Prunes Rolled Oats
Buttered Rye Bread
Milk for Children
Coffee for Adults

LUNCH

Rice and Tomatoes Cabbage Slaw
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter
Ginger Bread
Milk

DINNER

Hamburger Steak with Gravy
Riced Potatoes Browned Carrots
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter
Chocolate Pudding
Milk for Children

The menus have been worked out by graduate students under Miss Taylor's direction. Concerning them she said:

"This furnishes all the minerals and vitamins necessary for a healthy person."

Household Hints

COOKING MACARONI

To prevent macaroni from sticking to the pan in which it is cooked, try placing a wire basket in the kettle and putting the macaroni in that.

SUEDE SHOES

Suede shoes often become dusty and shabby looking. This can be quickly remedied by holding them in the steam above a pan of boiling water. Suede jackets can be made to look like new by the same process.

PASTRY BOARDS AND ROLLING PINS

Pastry boards and rolling pins may be kept white and smooth by rubbing the surface frequently with a cut of lemon.

EGGS

If, when separating eggs, a little of the yolk falls into the white, it can be removed by touching the top of the white with a piece of waxed paper. The yolk will cling to the paper.

BOOKS

To remove grease spots: Put over the spot a piece of blotting paper and apply a hot iron.

Women's Activities

THE Frontier Nursing service, which brings medical attention to hundreds of isolated Kentucky mountaineers every year, has announced a record of caring for a "second thousand" maternity cases without the death of a mother.

Around Moscow thousands of Russian girls jump from parachutes for amusement and to prove their intention of fighting for Russia when the time comes.

Mrs. John Slocum of Buchanan, Mich., is thrice a grandmother at 35. She first became a grandmother in 1932. Mrs. Slocum was married at 15, as was her daughter.

Germany has conscripted 200,000 girls for labor camps. From these camps they go out "by the day" to help farmers' wives with the chores, tend babies, or do social welfare work.

The first woman to compose and conduct her own opera is said to be Ethel Leginska, the pianist. The piece is called "Gale".

Rosemary Andree, "pocket Venus," who won a contest for Great Britain's most perfect woman, has issued a challenge to an American woman to match her physical perfection for a $5,000 stake. She was selected from 50,000 English women.

Women in Iran have always played a very important part in both the economic and political life of the country, even if they have not been in evidence socially. They have always enjoyed a much better position than many of their sisters in Europe.

(Please turn to page 157)

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Styles, Fads and Fancies

DURING the Spring and Summer seasons, violets, both blue and white, are to be quite prominently displayed. They will adorn your button holes and be worn on your hats. With a lace dress, they will be deftly tucked in at the bosom.

The full length top-coat of redingote type is quite smart. A quite popular one is broad of shoulders, wide revers, nipped-in waist and front fullness in the skirt.

Leather Gloves

Grease spots may be removed from doeskin, chamois, and undressed kid gloves by rubbing them with magnesia or with cream of tartar. Then wash them with soap dissolved in water as directed for kid gloves, and afterwards rinse them, first in warm water and then in cool. Dry them in the sun, or before the fire. All gloves are better and more shapely if dried on glove trees or wooden hands.

Smart girls trim their own hats with fresh flowers every day. A simple felt sailor makes the best background for these "floral pieces." A single fresh gardenia, three carnations or a bunch of primroses are first favorites; they are pinned to the front of the crown.

Bordered materials of all kinds, such as border-printed crepes, tweeds with woven borders instead of the customary narrow selvage, ribbon-striped or embroidered bordered brocades, are novel features of the Summer mode.

Four-button spats, cut to fit the feminine ankle, lend a note of spruce dressiness to tailored costumes. They are to be worn with opera pumps and one's new Spring suit. Heavy white linen ones go with black patent leather pumps. The spats also come in navy, brown or pearl gray gabardine. The top of the spat comes just above the ankle bone, a very flattering height.

Mild, aromatic cigars intended for women are made up in the shape of long cigarettes. These cigars are made of Havana tobacco and have a rich pungency that some women might find very welcome after a large dinner, when the taste of the smoke counts most.

Daily Ablutions

Always give your neck a thorough cleansing when you cleanse your face. And, whether you use soap and water, or a cleansing cream, or both, use only an upward stroke in the cleansing process. The muscles of the face and neck are continuous, you know. And the beauty of your profile and the contour of your jaw depend upon the firmness of these muscles.

When bleaching your face, be sure that you don't forget your neck. For the coloring of the skin of face and neck should be continuous, and generally, necks need bleaching treatment more frequently than faces. The truly well-groomed woman does not forget her neck when using her cosmetics, either. If you wish to look naturally well-groomed, you must make up your neck as well as your face. A coating of powder should be applied to the entire neck, both in front and back, and should be blended smoothly into the makeup of the face.

Girl Scout Notes

THE Hanna Girl Scouts have met regularly every Tuesday night at the Community Hall, studying on tests. To gain a place on the First Aid team, each girl took a test covering Tenderfoot and Second Class rank. The girls having the highest grades were chosen.

On the Senior First Aid team are the following girls: Helen Briggs, Flossie Bedford, Phyllis Milliken, Catherine Whiles and Virginia Wilkes. Misses Briggs and Pickup are the remaining members from last year with other members advancing from the Junior team.

The members of the Junior team are as follows: Marion Stewart, Maxine Peterson, Betty Pickup, Shirley Warburton, Corrine McCall and Mabel Freeman. Miss Stewart is the only member remaining from the 1935 team. Charlotte Fearn Ainsworth won a place on the Junior team, but resigned her position. She was also a member of this team last year.

We wish to thank Mr. Harry Dodds and Mr. Thomas Lucas for their generous services last year and are pleased to have them with us again this year.

On Tuesday, January 28, Catherine Whiles' and Virginia Wilkes' patrol planned a very nice program for the Girl Scouts and afterwards served a light lunch. All enjoyed it very much. On Tuesday night, February 18, Helen Briggs' patrol gave a fudge party. It turned out to be quite an enjoy-

able evening and we are all looking forward to have such good times again.

Donna Jean Jones, Lenore Burford, Marjorie Bailey and Violet Kivisto are new members. Elaine Tavelle, Betty Harris, Ruth Milliken, Georgie Norris and June Boam were visitors at the last meeting.

The committee for the President's Ball offered prizes to the three girls selling the most tickets. Shirley Warburton won one dollar for selling twenty tickets. Fifteen tickets were sold by Charlotte Ainsworth. She received seventy-five cents and Edith Skinner received fifty cents for selling ten tickets. This money was placed in the Scout fund.

Mt. Elk Troop wishes to thank the community for its generous support in making our candy sale a success at the basketball game on February 1. Miss Elma Williams won the box of candy that was raffled.

A regular meeting was held on March 2, the girls of the Tenderfoot patrol having charge. Miss Milliken is patrol leader.

—*By* ESTHER WORSLEY.

Regional Conference to be Held at Rock Springs, May 11, 12 and 13

Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield of Salt Lake City, regional Girl Scout director, left recently for Pocatello after spending two days in Rock Springs conferring with scout officials. Mrs. Littlefield made the trip here from Pocatello for the express purpose of working out details of the forthcoming regional Girl Scout conference, which will be held here May 11, 12 and 13.

During her short visit here the scout official contacted several of the leading citizens of the community. She was the guest of honor at a buffet supper given at the Methodist social center, with members of the Girl Scout council and standing committee members in attendance.

While here Mrs. Littlefield, accompanied by Mrs. Hubert Webster, local scout commissioner, and Mrs. D. P. Miller, made a trip to Green River, where they contacted Mrs. Jack Logan and Mrs. Duncan, Green River Girl Scout leaders. The Green River group will have charge of one program during the conference.

Although most of the plans for the five-state conference are still in preliminary form, it is a well known fact that Mrs. Herbert Hoover of Palo Alto, Calif., national president of Girl Scouts, will be in Rock Springs for at least one day of the conference, if not two.

In addition to Mrs. Hoover, there will be three national board members, including Miss Aleda Schrotsky, Miss Dorothea Sullivan of New York City, Mrs. Paul Shoup, Los Altos, Calif., and Miss Judd, in charge of the work in Idaho. Mrs. Littlefield plans to arrive here a few days before the conference opens.

Girl Scouts to Celebrate

Festivities by Girl Scout troops on March 11-18th in the 4,328 communities where they are organized started Thursday, the 12th, the 24th anniversary of the organization's existenee. More than a million and a half girls have joined the movement since it was started by Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low of Savannah, Ga., in 1912, it is estimated. In 1935 the increase was 36,816.

Mrs. Hubert Webster, Girl Scout director, is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. L. Crane, of Cheyenne, stating that Betty Daiber of that city has fully qualified for the Golden Eaglet award and has received her certificate. The Golden Eaglet pin will be presented to her by Mrs. Herbert Hoover at the Mothers and Daughters banquet in Rock Springs, on May 13, during the regional conference of the Girl Scouts. This young lady has previously met Mrs. Hoover, the occasion being upon her graduation trip last summer, when she attended Camp Chapajero in California.

The Girl Scouts enjoyed a delightful party at the clubhouse at Winton recently. Games and dancing were features of the evening. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Henderson.

Women's Activities

(Continued from page 155)

Having made a bicycle tour of 2,400 miles through Australia, Mrs. Kitty O'Sullivan, a 54-year-old grandmother of New Zealand, plans to lower the Sydney to Melbourne record of three days and six hours set up by Miss "Billy" Samuel. Recently she established a woman's walking record of 18 days from Melbourne to Sydney.

What is believed to be the last letter of Marie Antoinette has been discovered in the library of Count Heinrich Apponyi in Opponice, Czecho-Slovakia. It is the farewell letter of the wife of Louis XVI of France, written to Princess Elizabeth just before the queen's execution.

Mrs. Richard Mather Boardman, president of Scientific Housekeeping, plans to open a "bride's school" in New York City to train brides-to-be and young matrons to become scientific employers of domestic help and to teach them the art of being good hostesses.

Archduchess Augusta, wife of Archduke Joseph of Hapsburg, has written a patriotic drama which will be produced this winter by the Hungarian National theater in Budapest.

Obituary of Mrs. Archie Raite

The community of Hanna was saddened by the passing of one of its pioneer residents when Mrs. Archie Raite died on Wednesday, March 4, after a short illness. Mrs. Raite was born at Wishaw, Scotland, on March 12, 1861. She became the bride of Archie Raite on March 18, 1879, and came with

Mrs. Raite and her granddaughter, Agnes Amoss.

him to this country in 1881, settling at What Cheer, Iowa. In 1891 the family moved to Hanna, remaining there until 1893, when they moved to Kansas and remained there till Mr. Raite's death in 1900. Mrs. Raite then returned to Hanna with her six children where she raised and educated them. One daughter, Mrs. Austin O'Malley, passed away in Hanna in 1918. Mrs. Raite leaves to mourn her passing five children: Mrs. Frank Amoss, Mrs. David Milne, Mrs. W. K. Burford, Mrs. Henry Jones and William Raite, all of Hanna; a brother, John Purdie, and a sister, Mrs. James Barr of Scotland; and ten grandchildren and ten great grandchildren, besides a host of friends.

Funeral services were held in the Methodist Church on Saturday, March 7, with Rev. W. P. Wood officiating, and interment was made in the Hanna cemetery.

Mr. Jens Hansen Passes On

Mr. Jens Hansen, born in Denmark, 1852, passed away on February 25. He came to the United States in 1871 locating in Omaha for a year then moved to Carbon, securing employment in the first coal mine, Union Pacific Railway Coal Department, opened in this state, year 1872. He served later as Assessor and County Sheriff, there being but five counties in the state at that period, those extending from the Colorado line to that of Montana. One son, Harry, present Mayor of Craig, Colorado, survives, with whom he made his home for several years past.

Boy Scout Activities

Annual Father and Son Dinner

AT THE Old Timers' building in Rock Springs on the evening of February 22, there gathered a lively, enthusiastic bunch of some three hundred men and boys to participate in the annual event above captioned. And to state that justice was done to the big meal expresses it but mildly. Wyoming elk was served.

Bishop James, L.D.S. Church, delivered the invocation, following which Mr. George B. Pryde, Honorary Toastmaster and Chairman of the District Council, and Morgan Roberts, Toastmaster, started off the fine program arranged for the enlightenment and entertainment of those in attendance.

At the outset, the color guards appeared for the flag-raising ceremony, the boys conducting this feature being from Troop 168, all in uniform. Likewise the lads from the same troop put on an unique Indian ceremonial dance.

At this juncture, Mr. Pryde, Honorary Toastmaster, introduced Bishop J. I. Williams, L. D. S. Church, of Evanston, Wyoming, who for many years was a resident of Rock Springs and quite active and prominent in Scoutdom, who gave an interesting and instructive talk on affairs connected with Scouting, stressing the need for character formation.

Dr. Oliver Chambers, beloved by Boy Scouts by reason of his long connection with the organization and his unfailing interest in matters affecting their concern, next was called on for a short talk, and he appealed to fathers to render every help in their power in the commendable work. His few words were warmly applauded.

District Scout Commissioner, Chester M. Roberts, explained "the purpose of the Boy Scout organization was to teach boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, to teach them patriotism, courage and kindred virtues."

"Realizing what has been and can be done for the boys, Scout leaders of Sweetwater District are determined to go forward and make the 1936 Scout program bigger than the 1935 program. The Scout spirit is growing and is proved by the fact that last year over one hundred per cent more badges were earned and awarded than during the 1934 period."

"At present there are eight troops in the district with a total membership of approximately 170 boys. Four of these troops are in Rock Springs and one each at Superior, Winton, Reliance and Dines. In Rock Springs alone there are 90 Scouts, while records show there are over 300 boys of Scout age. It is the intention of the Scout Committee to or-

ganize at least one more troop to take in more of these boys. I am sure that if the parents and the general public would stop to realize what Scouting means to the community and would encourage the boys, many who are not in Scouts now, would want to join."

"One of the main points in the 1936 program is uniforms. A Scout uniform tells at a glance what a boy is and what he stands for. By a special act of Congress, only a registered Scout is permitted to wear the official uniform. What boy is there who is not proud to wear one? Our leaders are planning on a system whereby the boys will be encouraged and helped to get uniforms."

Troop 169 made a pronounced hit with its "Hill Billy" Band; two lads from Troop 177, Dines, Wyoming, Jack Nelson and Louis Laselle, favored with a banjo-accordion number and other incidentals helped to enliven things during the course of the evening.

The annual roll call of Scoutmasters was then in order and each submitted short reports of items connected with their districts, etc.

Rev. Hubert Webster, Pastor of Methodist Church, pronounced the benediction; "taps" sounded in honor of departed Scout officials, Robert Scott, Stanley Preece and William R. Lee, and the lowering of the flag brought to a conclusion the most successful affair of its kind ever held here, due to the fine cooperative spirit and strenuous work performed by the Committee members and those having at heart Scout work.

A Boy Scout display was exhibited in the window of the U. P. Store at Rock Springs several days, among the things featured being the replica of the Betsy Ross Old Glory Flag, many model planes and Indian headdresses, etc.

The Boy Scouts of this district played several numbers at the Rialto one evening recently. Many novel features were presented, including cowboy music, "Hill Billy" selection, accordion band, Indian dances, etc. They evidently made a hit, judged fom the applause received.

A large Scout display will be shown in a downtown window in the near future depicting the great outdoors. All troops will have a part in creating this feature and a prize will be awarded for the best exhibit.

A card party was held at Reliance Bungalow to expand the Troop 176 Treasury. It was very successful and netted the troop $45. One hundred sixty-five persons attended and some fine prizes were awarded. The troop Scout mothers sponsored the party and their hard work was well repaid.

Mr. James M. Rowe, for many years connected with Scouting in California, now employed at Reliance, has entered heart and soul into the uplifting work at the latter point, and promises to keep our Boy Scout column alive with points of interest concerning their doings and movements, and his pleasing personality and high standing amongst the lads will certainly give him entree to all circles and Scouting events.

Boy Scouts Aid the Wild Birds

AN UNUSUALLY cold and bitter Winter has kept Scouts all over the country busy at their self-appointed task of keeping feathered creatures supplied with food. Literally tons of grain have been placed at regular posts in districts frequented by wild life, and the birds come in immense numbers to take advantage of Scout hospitality. Ornithologists say that birds rarcly freeze to death if they are fed sufficiently.

This form of "good turn" is generally undertaken by troops or patrols, but it is also a special responsibility which lone Scouts in isolated country districts have shouldered, tramping along on snowshoes across drifts and brittle crust to keep tryst with their pensioners. Nor do they stop there. Many rural Scouts crusade among farmers and wood-lot owners, trying to persuade them to post their property for wild life protection and urging them to avoid brush or hedge burning at nesting seasons.

Bird-house building is also a regular activity for the Scouts. Thousands of such shelters, suited to various species, are now being constructed, to be set up in April or earlier in readiness for chance tenants migrating from the South.

The Hornaday Wild Life Protection Fund offers a medal to Scouts who do unusually fine conservation work over a long period. In spite of the rigid and difficult requirements for gaining this award, about forty medals have been won by Scouts within the past few years. Medal winners last year were Donald Hunger, Eagle Scout of Troop 139, Arnold, Pa.; Frank Kish and Julius Lang, First Class Scouts of Troop 96, Cleveland, Ohio, and Hugo Zeiter.

Among the activities of these medal winners were bird-house building, posting signs for game wardens, exhibiting posters in libraries, conducting nature columns in newspapers, giving talks to school children, establishing wild life sanctuaries, supplying hoppers with grain, running bird clubs, stocking streams with fish, obtaining speakers from the Audubon Society for troop meetings, and cooperating with sportsmen's clubs.

Scout Hunger made more than 160 hikes, including one six-mile hike every five days for two years, to feed birds and animals. He persuaded twenty-two farmers to establish sanctuaries on their fields and organized wild life conservation tasks for schools.

—*"New York Times."*

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

The Story of the Dolls

By KATHLEEN MCAULIFFE

THE doll is one of the oldest play-toys in the world. The first ones were made from sticks and stones, in Japan and America. The American Indians made their dolls as images of a deity, out of wood. They regarded them as sacred, and entrusted them to the child for religious instruction purposes. The dolls which they used were carved. Some of them were dressed as native Indians. Chippewa mothers put feathers in the form of a child in the cradle of a dead infant, carrying this about with them and treating it as though living.

The Eskimo and Northern Indians make dolls of bone, ivory and mammoth teeth, and dress them in fur and hide. The beaded buckskin dolls of the plains appear to have been inspired by white influence.

In Japan, a primitive type of child's doll consists of a shaved willow stick, with shavings or string for hair, and paper clothes. This is an obvious adaptation of the shaved willow sticks formerly set up on the banks of streams, as scapegoats at the annual purification ceremony.

Apart from these magical dolls, Japanese girl children have ordinary dolls as well as ceremonial dolls, symbolizing the imperial court. These are not played with, but are exhibited formally at the Girl's Festival on May fifth. The boys of Japan have their toy images of warriors which are displayed on the third of March. In Korea, little girls make their own dolls by cutting a bamboo pipe stem about five inches long. On the top of this, they put long grass, salted and made fine like hair. They never give these a face, but sometimes apply a little powder in its place. They dress these sticks in clothes like those worn by women, and sometimes place a pin made by themselves in the hair. The Children's Festival in Korea, April eighth, is celebrated in Japan as the birthday of Buddha.

Among the Mohammedans in India, where infant marriages prevail, elaborately dressed dolls with all of their belongings, are among the presents given the child bride. Their use is general throughout the Mohammedan East in spite of the laws of Islam which forbid any representation of the human figure. The nine year old wife of Mohammed brought her dolls when she entered his harem, and the Prophet himself is said to have played with them. Mohammedan women in Bagdad are said to see a spirit in every doll that may bring harm to their children. Little girls make dolls of pillows and blocks of wood.

In Persia, girls make their dolls of pieces of folded cotton which they clothe and mark with features. It is said that they put their dolls as images in the temples.

Dolls are common in Africa also. They are made like carved wooden fetishes. A girl is given a doll when she becomes of age, which she keeps until she has a child of her own, then her mother gives her another doll which she keeps as a second child.

Many of the dolls found in the stores are made in the village of Sonneberg in the Thuringian Forest in Germany. Here the industry of making children's toys can be traced back to the seventeenth century. Dolls made in France and Switzerland are exported in large quantities to England and the United States.

There are about forty doll factories in London, where dolls of a superior quality are made, but it is in France that the expensive life-size dolls are manufactured. There are also many doll factories in the United States. Of late years, "doll shows" or doll bazaars have been very popular. The phonograph doll, invented by Thomas A. Edison, created great interest when it first was introduced.

How would it feel to live in a house where all the year round you could watch for presents for the next Christmas? A very impossible thing, you perhaps think, and yet that is just what you could see any day if you poked your head into a certain little cottage in the heart of the Saxony forests.

There lives a family called the Christians. Mama Christian and Papa Christian, then Gretel and the boys. All the day, after she has tidied her shining kitchen and put the dinner on, Mama Christian cuts out bodies for kid dolls, sewing them together. All day long, Gretel stuffs these bodies and paints the dollies' faces with bright pink and red color, their eyes blue. Little Karl then dips the heads into a vessel of flesh colored stain, and when they are dry, he joins them to the plump kid bodies. Gretel and Mama Christian do marvels of gluing and hair dressing with tiny red ribbon bows.

Some little girl's own dear dolly is made and waiting for the Paris dressmaker to fashion her clothes. Nuremberg dressmakers sew for German dolls, but in Paris, thousands of girls and women earn their living the year around by sewing for dolls.

In the East Indian Islands, is a little bird called the "Satin Bower Bird". It decorates its nest with toys, acorns, bright berries, shells, pebbles, and other lovely objects which it can find in the forest. This little housekeeper fetches home everything

that will make her living room beautiful, and the very things which she uses are what the world's first children had for their toys.

The next dollies that we can place as belonging to a particular period are those of the sixteenth century. Dolls for this period and the next three hundred years were rather small, with bodies of leather or wood, with heads made of composition. Some were of wax, with many beauty marks on their toy faces.

In the time of King Louis XIV, dolls were most elaborately gowned in satins and embroideries with spangles. They were not little girl dolls, but grand ladies with delicate feathers and elaborately dressed tresses. Some of these dolls are rather out of proportion, arms being much too long and heads and hands too large for their bodies. Some of them have human hair, while the locks of others are moulded as part of the head. These are afterwards painted, as are our own china babies of today.

The wax doll made her appearance long before the dolls of bisque. She was a belle for many years before the porcelain lady supplanted her, and indeed, many of the old wax dollies were very lovely, but it was not possible to wash them.

Glancing at some lovely seventeenth and eighteenth century dolls, we find that the dress of milady at that time seemed to concern her maker more than dolly herself. Little figures of no more than seven inches, with robes of spangled satin, were elaborately trimmed with lace, gilt, or silver bangles, and adorned with delicate hand work.

Indeed, none of these early dolls measured more than nine inches. There were no fashion magazines or fashion plates in those days, so Paris, which was the original city of styles, used to send out each season its new modes on its dolls. Queens and grand ladies had these fashion dolls made in order to copy their wardrobes. Later the shops began to display these small figures in their windows. Fabulous sums of money were spent on dolls during the seventeenth century, as gifts to little queens and princesses by persons of court, and sometimes by queens and kings of one country to the little royal children of some other land. It is said that the little daughter of the late Czar of Russia received a doll from Paris, accompanied by twenty trunks of doll clothing. Today the leading doll factories are in France, and indeed from France come the most beautiful and elaborate dolls in the world.

From that country also came the first talking dolls, walking dolls, and lastly the flirting doll who rolled her eyes and languished, under long lashes of real hair. But the modern French doll is not a doll; she is a lady, oval of face, manicured of finger, and with a coiffure and perfumes. Now English and American children are playing with dolls, life-like, with real baby features, chubby cheeked and bald headed. Rubber dolls, which are largely made in Austria, are another modern product, for it was only during the nineteenth century that the rubber wealth of South America was developed.

There is a young girl in Mexico called the "Queen of the needle," who makes little dolls only three-fourths of an inch long, dressing them in exquisitely wrought and historically perfect costumes. These little fairy dolls are works of art. The tiny flower girl with her floral basket and her gay shawl, the bull fighter with his sash and blouse, are all exquisitely made, as though they were full sized playthings as one can see by viewing them through a magnifying glass. Yet the needle that the "Queen" uses is so small that she can scarcely hold it without losing it, and, moreover, this needle queen is not yet twenty years old, and yet she has made these little dolls for ten years.

The pedigree of the doll can be traced for 2,500 years. We are told that little Egyptian girls played with dolls, but it is most likely that many of the images found years ago before much light had been thrown into darkest Egypt of the tombs, were not playthings. The Roman doll is important to us because it gave the name by which the doll is known in so many countries. "Pupa" was the Latin word from which comes the French "Poupe," the German "Puppe" and even our English "Puppet". In 1823, the talking dolls were saying "papa" and "mama". In 1826 came the walking dolls. The French dolls were then of fourteen sizes, the largest not over 39 inches.

If you should travel the world over you would scarcely find a place without a doll. Children love dolls and many fortunate ones have from one to forty. And so with their fascinating background, we see marching before us, dolls from the East, dolls from the West, dolls from the North, dolls from the South. So it shall ever be, as long as there are little girls born with that most sacred attribute, an inherent sense of motherhood, without which the race could not carry on.

Bread and Butter

"I love children," said the moon, "especially the very little ones; they are so droll. Many times I peep into the room between the curtain and the window-frame, when they are not thinking of me. It gives me pleasure to see them dress and undress. First, a little white round shoulder comes creeping out of the frock, then an arm; or a stocking is drawn off, and a plump little white leg appears, and a little foot fit to be kissed, and I kiss it too. But about what I was going to tell you. This evening I looked through a window before which no curtain was drawn, for no one lives opposite. I saw a whole troop of little ones, all of one family: among them was a little sister only four years old, who had been taught to say 'Our Father,' as well as the rest. The mother sits by her bedside every night to hear her say her prayers; and after she has said them she gives her a kiss, and stays by her till she is asleep, which is generally as soon as ever her eyes are

closed. This evening the two elder children were rather inclined for play. One of them hopped about the room on one leg, and the other stood on a chair, surrounded by the clothes of all the other children, and said he was a living statue. The third and fourth were placing the clean linen from the wash in the drawers, which is a thing that must be done; and the mother sat by the bed of the youngest, and desired the others to be quiet, as their little sister was going to say her prayers. I looked in over the lamp on to the little maiden's bed, where she lay under the white quilt, her little hands folded, and her face quite grave and serious. Then she repeated the Lord's prayer aloud. 'What is it you say to yourself?' asked her mother, when she got into the middle of her prayer. 'When you say "give us this day our daily bread," you always add something which I cannot understand, you must tell me what it is.' The little one lay silent, and looked at her mother rather confused. 'What is it you say after, "Give us our daily bread,"—tell me.' 'Don't be angry, dear mother,' said the child; 'I only say, "*and plenty of butter on it!*" ' "

—From Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.

Magic With a Coin

Place a small coin on the palm side of your wrist, snap your fingers, and see if you can make the coin turn over on your wrist. This little stunt is not as easy as it sounds, but with practice you will soon learn the exact way of doing it.

Of course, you must become perfect at performing this trick before you attempt to do it in front of your friends.

S. S. Story

SAMSON

Samson Saw Sarah.
Surely Sam Saw Sarah Smile—
Slyly, Stealthily.
Sam's Smile Sparkled. Sam Spoke:—
"Say," said Sam, "Sly Smiles
Suggest Something Soft."
Sarah Stopped. Swatt! ‡ × §
Sam's Skin Stung.
Second Swatt!? × ‡ §
"Suffering Saints!!" Sam Shouted.
Sarah Smiled. She Slipped
Sam Several Slaps. Sam Smarted.
Sarah Slammed Sam's Solar.
Sam Slumped.
Singing Songsters Sang Sweetly.
Sarah Sorry. So Sorry,
Soothes, Succors, Saves Sam.
Shows Sam Some Soft Smiles.
Smothers Sam!?
Sam Smiles Sparklingly.
Silly Sarah Sighs; "Sweet Sam.
Sugar Sam." Sarah Succumbs.
Selah—Selah.

It was his first day at school.

"Well, what did you learn?" asked his mother.

"I didn't learn anything."

"Well, what did you do, darling?"

"Nothing, mother. A lady wanted to know how to spell 'cat' and I told her. That's all."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Reynold Bluhm entertained several children in honor of her daughter, Norma's, twelfth birthday. Games were played and a dainty lunch served.

Wanda May Carter is confined to her home with illness.

Jane Noble, who has been visiting here several months, has returned to her home in Denver, Colorado. Her uncle, James Noble, accompanied her.

Members of the Lowell School P. T. A. held a public card party. Among the prize-winners were Mrs. Hugh Thomas, Mrs. Angus Hatt, Mrs. Gerardi, Pat Campbell and Frank Burlech. Mrs. Stebner and Mrs. Morgan Roberts received the free-for-alls.

Mrs. Jake McDonald is confined to her home with injuries received when she fell at her home.

Mrs. E. A. Olson entertained the members of the Woodcraft Thimble club at her home on West Street.

Miss Martha Balen is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. John C. Traeger entertained the Pythian Sisters Kensington at her home on L Street. She was assisted by Mrs. Mary Lycitt.

Mrs. Arling J. Clark is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

M. J. Desmond, of Kemmerer, visited at the home of his brother-in-law, Frank Parr.

Bart Harrison, of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, is visiting here with his sister, Mrs. Joseph McTee, Jr.

Miss Erma Moon visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts over the week-end.

Mrs. Ralph Duarte is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. George L. Parr entertained the members of the Westway Club of the W. B. A. at her home on Vermont Street.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stuart are the proud owners of a new Ford V-8.

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Mrs. William Martin underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs. Her many friends wish a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Korfanta of Rock Springs visited several times during the month at the Robert Auld home here.

The Boy Scouts' card party which was held recently was well attended and also a financial success.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers are driving a new Terraplane.

Mr. Walter Johnson, manager of the store here, is on a buying trip in Chicago.

Miss Cecelia Sprowell has returned from Jackson, Wyoming, where she had been employed.

Mrs. Jasper McLennan is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Davich are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Miss Helen Thomas is able to be out again after her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilcox of Dines visited at the K. Wilcox home recently.

Mrs. Simerl and daughter, Georgia, were dinner guests recently at the Thomas Stuart home.

Mrs. Ernest Morrow and Mrs. Sam Canestrini entertained at a delightful birthday party honoring Mrs. Bud Korogi. Thirty-four guests attended. Cards and Bunco were played during the evening with prizes going to Mrs. Mike Duzik, high, and Mr. Sam Evans in 500, consolation going to Mrs. Otto Canestrini and Mr. Johnny Bastalich and for Bunco, Mrs. K. Wilcox. Door prize went to Fred Bradley. A fine luncheon was served after the games. Mrs. Korogi received many lovely gifts with the best wishes of all in attendance.

Friends of Mrs. D. Baxter called at her home March 5 to help her celebrate her birthday. Mrs. Baxter was presented with many lovely gifts.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brown were hosts Thursday evening, February 13, at a lovely bridge dinner at their home. Mr. Dodds won high for men and Mrs. Dodds high for women.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam has gone to Puyallup, Washington, to attend the funeral services of her brother, John Lemmon. Mr. Lemmon was a former Superior resident.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney received fourteen guests at a prettily appointed contract bridge party Saturday evening, February 15. Mr. F. V. Hicks, of Winton, won first; Mr. Robert Hotchkiss, second; Dr. B. V. McDermott low for men. Mrs. Jiacolletti won first and Mrs. Arbuckle second prize for the women.

The L. D. S. Young Peoples Mutual Society gave a dinner dance at the club house Saturday evening, February 15, for their members and a few invited guests. Miss Dorothy Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. Harris supervised the gathering.

Miss Margaret Gillilan and Mike Harbuck were married on February 15 at Green River, by Justice of Peace A. C. Peterson. The bride is a daughter of Gibson D. Gillilan. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Horbach, and is a graduate of the Superior High School. The community extends best wishes to the couple.

Mr. A. L. Keeney, who has, for the last five years, been Superintendent of Schools of District No. 8, was re-elected to his present position for a two-year term at a meeting of the Board of Education of this School District held Wednesday evening, March 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith and daughter have moved to Rawlins. Mr. Smith was formerly lamp man at "B" and "E" Mines. He and his wife will be missed by their many friends here.

Among those injured by falling on the ice due to melting of the heavy snowfalls, were: Mrs. Sam Gillilan, Mrs. B. F. Zaring, Mr. George Cottrell and son of Paul Cox.

Mr. Charles A. Dean went to Chicago on a buying trip.

Many of the Superior basketball fans were in attendance at the District Tournament at Green River. Among those were: George A. Brown, James Law and sons, Mr. W. B. Clark, Mr. A. G. Hood and son, Mr. A. L. Keeney, Mr. B. L. Dodds and many others.

Many of the single men were visitors at the Company Store the other day to pay Clarence Holmes, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, a visit, and incidentally enrich the treasuries of the U. S. Government.

Mr. L. L. Millard spent the week-end of March seventh in Green River, where he was one of the referees of the District Basketball Tournament.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steneck are the proud parents of a baby boy born at the hospital in Rock Springs on March 5, 1936.

The Altar Society was entertained by Mrs. Katherine Warinner at her home on March 9, 1936; after their regular business meeting, bridge was played and prizes were won by Mrs. E. Daniels, first; Mrs. Ray Dodds, second, and Mrs. Ann Thomas, free for all. Following the cards a delicious luncheon was served.

Mrs. Kalinowski of Riverton, Wyoming, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gerald Neal and son, Victor Kalinowski.

The Union Sunday School gave a party for the children on Wednesday, March 4, 1936: A very enjoyable evening was had by all the little folks present.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kitching are the proud parents of a daughter, born at the hospital in Rock Springs on Friday, March 6, 1936.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Thomas Clark and Miss Emma Jenkins who were married on Saturday, March 14, 1936. They will live in Winton.

Mrs. Andy Royce entertained at a stork shower in honor

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of Mrs. S. Lenzi of Superior, Wyo. Mrs. Lenzi was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

A number of Winton ladies journeyed to Rock Springs on March 4, 1936, and helped Mrs. Ann Uram celebrate her birthday anniversary.

Sympathy of the community is extended Mike Pecolar in the death of his sister, Mrs. Smethurst, which occurred in Washington. The body was shipped to Rock Springs and interred there.

Mrs. Fred Grindle has been ill with influenza in the hospital in Rock Springs, and is improving at this writing.

Dan Gardner and family have been transferred to Superior where they will reside with Mrs. Gardner's mother, Mrs. William McIntosh, who is recovering from a serious illness.

Mr. Dee Zimmerman, Resident Engineer, and family will move into the house vacated by the Gardners.

Hanna

Mrs. H. Brindley entertained the Eastern Star Club at her home on February 20. Those present were: Mrs. William Milliken, Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. Jenny Jackson, Mrs. Thomas Hudson, Mrs. Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Camas, Mrs. Sorenson, Mrs. William Rae and Mrs. H. Challender of Cheyenne.

Miss Lucille Self of Laramie was the guest of her cousin, Miss Evelyn Brindley, a recent week-end.

Mrs. H. Challender and children of Cheyenne visited here for a few days, and when they returned Mrs. John Milliken, Sr. accompanied them to visit for a while.

The Boy Scouts' Father and Son banquet held at the Community Hall was well attended. The address was given by Mr. George Pryde of Rock Springs.

The Knights of Pythias held their annual banquet and social at the Finn Hall on March 7, with a large attendance.

Mrs. John Dahlquist of Iona, Minn., was the guest of Albin Klaseen for a few days.

Mrs. Edward Wood of Vancouver, B. C., is visiting here with her brother, Mr. Jack Pickup.

Mrs. G. W. Hughes and daughter, Esther, of Kenilworth, Utah, were called here by the illness of Esther's brother, Waino Klemela. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ford.

Sympathy is extended to the Nick Zakis family in the death of their eldest son, George, who died at the Hanna hospital on March 1, after a long illness. George Nick Zakis was born in Hanna on May 1, 1922. He was in the 8th grade at school and was a member of the Boy Scouts. He leaves to mourn his passing, his mother and father, one sister and two brothers. The funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church on March 4, with Rabbi Boucharis of Cheyenne officiating, assisted by Mr. S. L. Morgan. Interment was made in the Hanna cemetery.

Mrs. Amoss March returned from visiting friends north of Medicine Bow.

The Office Broom

Father S. A. Welsh, Pastor of the South Side Catholic Church, recently received a letter from one of his parishioners intimating that a serious mistake had been made in the construction of that fine edifice when a bell had not been installed in its tower. He urged that it was not too late yet and asked for consideration of the matter, also of his employment as bell ringer.

Fred A. Wilhelm, Truckman, Rock Springs, rated as a surface man under Outside Foreman Thomas Foster, says he was admonished by that official "not to fail in his attendance at the safety award meeting on the night of February 11 at the Old Timers' Building and carry home one of the prizes". "Blutch", as he is more familiarly known, was there O. K. and when the number 66 was withdrawn from the glass bowl, he remarked to the man sitting next to him, "if the number were turned around it would be his". The next capsule abstracted from the glass receptacle was 99 and "Blutch" went happily homeward with a $50 bill.

Lester Williams, Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs, won $200 at the same affair, and claims his shaggy dog accompanied him to the meeting bringing him good luck. The faithful animal followed him upon the stage when he went forward to receive the envelope containing the crisp hundred dollar bills.

"Port"-land J. Ward, Outside Boss at Superior, and an Old Timer, also got $50, and approaching the microphone spoke these words: "any old port in a storm".

Word has been received here of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graf, on February 18, at Beuthen, Germany. During their residence in this city, it will be recalled that Mr. Graf was connected with our Engineering Department.

Born March 6th at Wyoming General Hospital, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Kitching. The mother (nee Muriel Crawford) formerly worked in the General Offices here.

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